

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

**PROFILE OF ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANT
POPULATIONS**

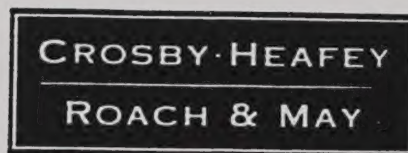
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POPULATIONS**

Mari Gasiorowicz, M.A.
Lifang Chiang, MCP/MPH
Sheela Bhatt, MCP/MPH
John Medlock
Richard Clark
Elizabeth Espinosa
Joanna Su

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ABOUT THE NEWCOMER INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

The Newcomer Information Clearinghouse is a project of the International Institute of the East Bay in Oakland, California. The Institute has provided a broad range of services to immigrants and refugees in the East Bay from all over the world for almost 75 years.

The Clearinghouse is the research and advocacy arm of the International Institute. Our mission is to serve as a catalyst in the development of relevant and expanded services to immigrant and refugee populations in the East Bay by providing detailed information about newcomers to policy makers, service providers, and media.

The Clearinghouse produces reports such as this one and responds to specific requests. For more information, please contact us at (510) 451-2846. Please ask for Clearinghouse staff when you call.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report, the second published by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, reflects the work of many hardworking people who believe it will contribute to improving services for Contra Costa County's immigrants and refugees by offering greater visibility for some of the most statistically hidden groups. This belief--that information improves service delivery--was nurtured and promoted at the International Institute of the East Bay by Robert Apte, Professor Emeritus of the School of Public Health at U.C. Berkeley and past president of the Institute's Board of the Directors.

Much of the arduous work of locating, tabulating, and analyzing the data was done by student interns from a variety of disciplines and undergraduate and graduate schools. We are indebted to them and the schools that offer internship programs:

John Medlock--Department of Public Administration,
Hayward State University

Richard Clark--Department of Anthropology, UC Berkeley

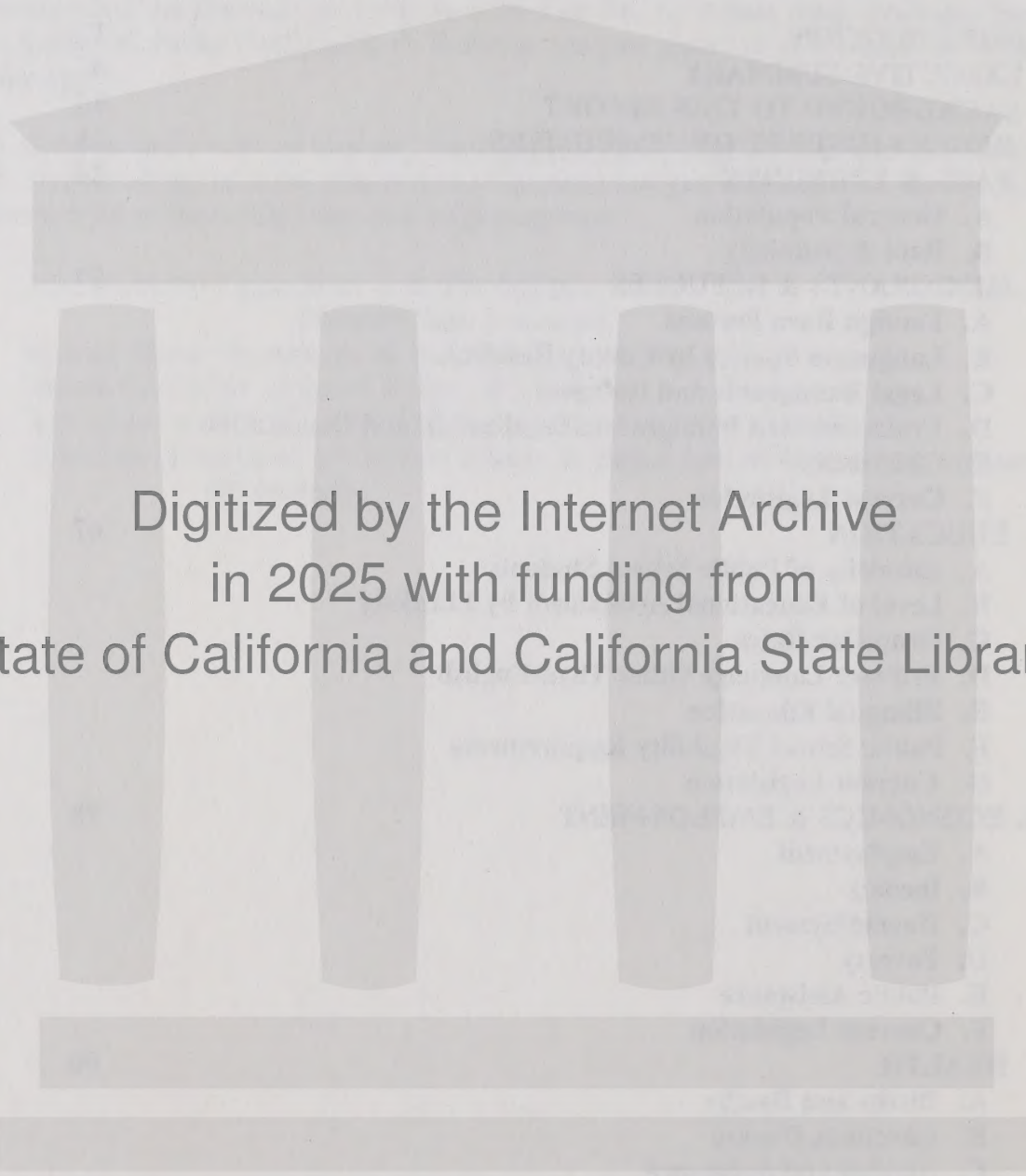
Joanna Su--School of Public Health, UC Berkeley

John Luna--School of Social Welfare, San Francisco State University

Julie Chu--Department of Political Science & Department of Mass Communications,
UC Berkeley

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I. INTRODUCTION

Questions about immigrants and immigration are among the most widely discussed in the media, especially in California. Sentiments about immigration have their roots in values central to the people of the United States. On the one hand, there are concerns that, as a nation, we may have run out of room and resources to support continued immigration. Ultimately, this argument suggests, that immigration leads to a deteriorating quality of life for those already here. On the other hand, immigration is fundamental to the premises underlying our way of government and to the composition of the people that make up America. Except for native peoples, all Americans can trace their roots to other lands; our vitality as a nation, economically and culturally, is based on a continuing flow of immigrants.

As an immigrant and refugee-serving organization for 75 years, the International Institute of the East Bay believes that this country and its residents benefit greatly from immigration, both socially and economically. Workers, students, and neighbors gain immeasurably from sharing their lives with people from other parts of the world. Immigration is basic to the American social fabric.

Yet, we recognize that large numbers of recent immigrants also provide challenges to communities, service systems, and most of all, to new immigrants and refugees themselves. People in communities that were relatively homogenous until recently are faced with the challenge of learning to respect and live with people whose customs are different from their own. Public and private sectors are challenged to serve and work effectively with people who may speak little English, who have different traditions of provider-consumer interaction and whose employment skills may be ill-suited to the labor market. Recent immigrants face challenges of new social customs, government and consumer systems with which they are unfamiliar, as well as discrimination and at the extreme, hate speech and violence.

The International Institute of the East Bay produced this report because we believe that an understanding of who immigrants are in our communities, where they come from, what languages they speak, what kind of work they do, and what they need in order to adjust to life here should be central to discussions about immigrants and immigration. The large quantities of data contained in this report show the diversity, complexity, and rapid changes in the newcomer population and indicate that there are no simple answers to the immigration debates. And *beyond* debates about the costs and benefits of immigrants and refugees, it is important for public policy makers, planners, and service providers to use up-to-date, accurate, detailed information when making policy and resource allocation decisions and developing services. Immigrants and refugees are among the most statistically hidden, rapidly changing, and undercounted groups. Our aim is to make detailed data available and to provide analysis of what those data mean.

For example, to put things in perspective: the share of the U.S. population that is foreign

born is much lower than it was in the early twentieth century (7% nationwide in 1990, compared to *twice* that in 1910). However, because of the growth in population, the number of immigrants is larger. The U.S. currently has a smaller percentage of foreign born than many industrialized nations including France, Germany, Britain and Canada (Heritage Foundation, 1989).

Despite the fact that the share of immigrants is not so large nationwide, an anti-immigrant sentiment prevails in California, where the share of foreign born is much higher (22%--about the same as in 1910). The manifestations of anti-immigrant sentiment range from subtle discrimination, to hate violence fueled by difficult economic times, to a flood of anti-immigrant legislation to hundreds of media stories about immigrants' effect on the economy.

Substantial research indicates that immigrants contribute to, rather than drain, the economy. As employees, they pay taxes and contribute to the social security system. Legal immigrants are not admitted unless they can demonstrate that they will not need public assistance. Undocumented immigrants typically forego even the limited benefits to which they are entitled (emergency medical care and perinatal services) for fear of being deported. Refugees, who comprise only 13% of the East Bay newcomer population, are eligible for public benefits. Refugees differ from other immigrants in that they are invited to enter the U.S. on humanitarian grounds and are known to be arriving with limited resources.

Given current policies, it is true that while the federal government reaps financial benefit from immigrants by way of taxes and social security, states have to pay out costs associated with recent immigrants, such as education programs and some public benefits. Moreover, these cost and revenue streams are no different from those associated with U.S. citizens--most of our tax dollars go the federal government. A logical response to the disproportionate burden on states would be to examine current service systems and public policies, rather than placing blame on immigrants.

It is unrealistic to believe that our economic problems would disappear if our newcomer populations vanished. Regardless of whether the new immigrants and refugees are welcomed by neighbors, schools, and employers, most are here to stay. What can each of us do to improve the lives of newcomers and thereby enhance the quality of life for all Californians?

What Can We Do to Make a Difference?

Below, we offer suggestions for:

- The individual
- Media;
- Policy Makers and Funders;
- Public and Private service Providers; and
- Immigrants and Refugees.

The Individual

As one who wishes to keep oneself informed and treat others with dignity:

- Share the awareness that we hope you will gain from this report about the tremendous diversity within and among ethnic groups. Recognize that:
 - The background and needs of immigrants who have come at different times, from different regions of the world, vary greatly.
 - As is true of every ethnic and cultural group, women, men, youth, children, and the elderly each have their own specific needs.
 - A lack of information about groups of people tends to render them invisible.
- Make a little more effort to communicate with people you encounter who are struggling to communicate in English. Use patience and an open mind, not a louder voice.
- Consider reaching out by learning to speak another language or volunteering as a friend and tutor to an immigrant family or at a service agency (such as the International Institute of the East Bay).
- Support public officials and legislation that support the civil rights of all.

Media

As one whose job is to inform and educate the public:

- Promote recognition of immigration trends, diverse cultures, and individual immigrants that numbers show are not a marginal group. Address the realities of people's lives, both in their country of origin and once they have arrived here.
- Provide balance and depth to the stories about immigration. Present accurate information to address prevailing myths.
- Offer a context for immigration--waves of immigration to this country often result directly or indirectly from U.S. policy towards their country of origin. Remind the public that immigration is a shared experience--the ancestors of almost all Americans are immigrants.

- Profile situations in which immigrants and U.S.-born Americans work and socialize together, as a balance to stories that address tensions between groups.

Policy Makers and Funders

As one whose job is to improve the quality of all constituents' lives:

- Support legislation that guarantees civil rights of all .
- Recognize that your constituency includes all , not just voters. Do not neglect a statistically hidden group due to lack of "hard data."
- Ensure that decision-making bodies reflect the make-up of the community, including recent immigrants and refugees.
- Create opportunities for publicly-funded agencies to work collaboratively with newcomer-serving agencies.
- Develop data collection systems which capture distinctions within ethnic groups and which are adaptable to changes as immigrants from different parts of the world come to the U.S. Data are much more useful to program developers and service providers when they:
 - Distinguish among Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander groups;
 - Provide separate categories for groups such as Ethiopians, Afghans and Asian Indians rather than lumping them into one "Other Ethnicities" or the even more invisible "White" category; and
 - Provide information about primary language;
 - Distinguish between men and women and between children and adults within ethnic and cultural groups.

Public and Private Service Providers

As one whose job it is to provide services to people who need them:

- Consult current demographic data every three to five years to ensure that agency is serving all of its constituency, including recent immigrants and refugees.

- Develop programs that target new immigrants in their first three years in the U.S. to enhance the chances that they will learn English quickly and develop marketable skills so that they become self-sufficient.
- Involve immigrants in the development of programs to ensure that they are culturally appropriate, both logistically and philosophically. Make sure that access is provided to newcomers who speak limited or no English or who are unfamiliar with service systems.
- Recruit immigrants as staff and board members. Provide effective training and support so that they can be successful in serving and representing their own and other ethnic groups.
- Invite representatives from agencies that successfully serve immigrants and refugees to help your staff become more aware of newcomers' needs.
- Make sure your agency is represented in groups already organized to address the needs of immigrants and refugees. Some of these are: the Contra Costa County Immigrant and Refugee Task Force (510) 646-4080, New California Coalition, which monitors immigrant-related legislation, (916) 443-7531, the Coalition for Human Rights in Northern California (510) 758-7652, the Coalition of Immigrant and Refugee Rights (415) 626-2360, and the East Bay Refugee Forum (510) 834-5656.
- Promote activities that enhance cultural understanding.

Immigrants and Refugees

As a newcomer to this country and therefore a representative of other newcomers:

- Be counted! Resource allocation decisions are often based upon the officially counted size of the target groups.
- Participate in decision-making bodies to make your voice heard.
- Report incidents of discrimination, hate speech, hate violence, and other violations of your rights.
- If you are a citizen, vote.
- Whether you are a citizen or not, write to your elected officials insisting they protect your rights.
- Understand and utilize your civil, consumer, educational, and employment rights.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY: A PROFILE OF ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides information about Contra Costa County's increasing cultural diversity. The purpose of this report is to inform public and private policy makers, service providers and the media about a statistically hidden, underserved and difficult to reach population: immigrant and refugee newcomers. The information contained is intended to help these institutions provide expanded and appropriate services to ever-changing populations. Below, we summarize the contents of each major section of the report.

Section I, the Introduction, addresses some of the **underlying reasons for the publication of this report**; including the changing demographics of the State and the implications this has for all of us. This introduction also contains a section on the activities and policies every part of society can work on in order to promote understanding of and awareness about immigrants and refugees.

Section III, the Background, analyzes the **limitations of the data**, such as the fact that groups that have different cultural backgrounds, languages and service needs are lumped into one category and that members of certain groups are frequently mis-categorized or not counted at all. These limitations indicate that numbers documenting people are, by definition, estimates and such estimates should be viewed as the most conservative statistics. It can generally be assumed that immigrants and refugees are undercounted or underrecorded, not only in the census but in most indicators.

Section V focuses on the **racial and ethnic** composition of Contra Costa County.

- Contra Costa County's population was 800,000 in 1990 according to the Census. Accounting for growth since 1990 and those missed in the count, the figure of 890,000 for April, 1994 of 1993 is probably more accurate.
- Contra Costa County's population, according to the 1990 census, was: 70% White, 11% Latino, 9% Asian/Pacific Islander, 9% African American, 0.6% Native American, and 0.2% "Other Ethnicities."
- The White population, predominantly native born, have proportionally declined in the past decade, whereas the African-American population has remained

steady. The Asian and Latino communities in the County, both of which have significant foreign born populations, increased by 145% and 63% respectively during the 1980's.

- Among Latinos, two-thirds are of Mexican decent, the remaining third come from Caribbean, Central and South American countries.
- Among Asian/Pacific Islanders, Filipinos comprise 33%, Chinese and Chinese Americans--29%, Japanese--11%, Asian Indians--7%, Koreans--5% and Vietnamese--4%.

Section V provides data on the County's **immigrant and refugee populations**.

- 13% of the County's are foreign born, and more than 40% entered the U.S. since 1980. 45% of foreign born are citizens.
- 18% of residents in Contra Costa County speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 41% speak Spanish and 33% speak an Asian/Pacific Islander language.
- Nearly 24,000 legal immigrant and refugees came to Contra Costa County between 1986 and 1992. The primary sending countries are: the Philippines (20%), Mexico (7%), China (7%), India (6%), Vietnam (5%), Iran (4%), and Laos (4%). Other countries comprise the remaining 47%.
- Refugees comprised 13-15% of legal immigrants during 1986-90. In FY91, 60% came from Laos, 20% from Vietnam, 10% from the Former Soviet Union, 8% from the Near East, and the remaining 2% from other regions.
- Estimates of the undocumented population are difficult to obtain. Using Census Bureau and Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates for California, the number of undocumented in Contra Costa County is roughly 20,000.

Section VII details the ethnic diversity of the **public school population**, and describes educational attainment and drop out rates. The section in particular focuses on school-age immigrant students, through data on foreign languages spoken.

- The ethnic breakdown for public school students in Contra Costa County is: 61% White, 14% Latino, 11% African American, 11% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.5% Native American.

- Official school drop-out rates are: 13% for Latinos, 11% for African Americans, 8% for Asians and Filipinos, 7% for Whites and 6% for Native Americans. Actual drop-out figures are probably much higher.
- Contra Costa County's students speak more than 60 different languages.
- 16% of students speak a primary language other than English. Half of these speak Spanish, and 30% speak Asian languages.

English language proficiency data provide an indication of the group size and location of newcomers and the degree of hardship that students in a particular language group may be experiencing. There is a great deal of variation in the level of English proficiency among language groups, even within ethnicities.

- 63% of Spanish and Vietnamese speaking students are limited English proficient (LEP), but between 75% and 80% of speakers of Mien, Lao, and Khmu (all from Laos) are LEP.

Section VII provides an **economic and employment** profile by race, ethnicity and foreign-born status.

- Employment in professional occupations is dominated by Whites, whereas people of color are over-represented in service, technical and labor occupations.
- Unemployment rates are highest for African Americans--male and female, followed by Native Americans--male and female.
- Poverty rates by race ethnicity are: African Americans--20%, Latinos--13%, Native Americans--12%, Asian/Pacific Islanders--7% and Whites--5%.
- People who speak a language other than English at home (a proxy for recent immigrant status) are less likely to receive AFDC than English speakers. Non-English speakers comprise 18% of the County population but only 12% of AFDC recipients.

Section VIII provides **health** statistics for newcomers. For most indicators, data are broken into major ethnic groups. Asian/Pacific Islanders are broken into four groups; Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Other Asian/Pacific Islanders (A/PI). This last category includes many recent immigrant groups such as Southeast Asian, and Near Eastern and Middle Eastern populations.

- Birth rates are higher than the county rate for Latinos and African Americans and lower than the county rate for other groups.
- 78% of Asian/Pacific Islander women, 64% of Latina women, and 26% of all women in the County who gave birth in 1992 were foreign born.
- Infant mortality rates for African American women in Contra Costa County are 69% higher than average; they are 12% lower than average for Latinas and 57% lower than average for Asian women, and are just above average for Whites.
- Tuberculosis cases statewide have increased more rapidly among U.S. born persons than foreign born persons, 1985-92. In Contra Costa County, the reverse is true, with dramatic increases in cases among African Americans.
- Of the 176 Tuberculosis cases among foreign born persons in Contra Costa County (1985-1990), over 70% are from East and Southeast Asia, 17% are from the Americas/Caribbean, 5% are from the Near East, and 4% are from Europe.
- Immigrants are underrepresented in AIDS cases. They comprise 5% of persons with AIDS, compared to 13% of the County population. Of foreign born persons with AIDS, 57% are from the Americas/Caribbean; 17% are from Europe, 13% are from Asia, and 4% are from Africa.
- African Americans are significantly over-represented in sexually transmitted diseases (73% of cases countywide, compared to 9% of the population).

A List of Sources of statistical data and reports is included in the Appendix.

III. BACKGROUND

What this report contains:

This is a report of ethnic and immigrant groups in Contra Costa County. It is a compilation of many types of data from a variety of sources. These include Federal sources, such as the Census Bureau and the Immigration and Naturalization Service; State sources, such as the State Departments of Finance, Health, and Education; and local agencies such as school districts and community-based organizations.

Why this report and who it's for:

The demographic composition of the East Bay is changing rapidly, largely due to immigration, yet data about newcomers are often piecemeal and difficult to find. This report compiles in one place a wealth of information that we hope will be used to expand and improve services to immigrants and refugees.

Our intention is to reach primarily three constituencies:

- **Planners and Policy Makers** so that they can develop services based upon accurate information;
- **Service Providers** so that they can obtain funds and plan and implement services to meet the needs of their current and potential clients; and
- **The Media** so that they can better inform the public about ethnic and immigrant populations in our area.

Limitations of the data:

There are several major limitations of the data in this report. These limitations are described in greater detail in the individual sections of the report.

- For many sources, data are available only for major ethnic groups; there are no distinctions among different Latino groups or Asian Pacific Islander groups, or between U.S. born and foreign born persons, despite the differences in their service needs.

- The U.S. Census and other large-scale population studies suffer from significant undercount. For some groups, like Laotian refugees and undocumented immigrants. Census Bureau officials estimate that as many as 30% or more of the population may have been missed.
- The lag-time between when data are collected and when they are compiled and made available vary, but is frequently two to three years.
- Census data are collected only every ten years.
- Persons from some regions of the world are categorized differently in various data sets. For example, in the U.S. Census, persons of Middle Eastern decent are categorized as White. Immigration data categorize the Middle East as part of Asia (except for Egypt, which is in Africa). The groups included in "Other Ethnicities" also vary significantly among data sources.
- Rates per 100,000 may fluctuate dramatically over a period of years for groups with relatively small numbers, such as Native Americans and certain Asian/Pacific Islander groups, because a difference in two or three cases (of a disease, deaths or crimes) yields very different rates.
- Inevitably, there are errors in data collection. For example the Coroner may record the ethnicity of the deceased based upon appearance and surname, rather than confirmed race/ethnicity. As a result, light-skinned African Americans, Native Americans, and Latinos with non-Spanish surnames may be recorded as White. Language spoken by a client may also be mis-recorded. Errors also occur in entering and manipulating the data.

Data sources and how the information is presented:

In this report, we attempted to find the most current and detailed data available from a variety of sources. A list of sources and contacts with telephone numbers is included at the end of the report.

The information in this report is divided into six sections, each of which addresses several topics. There are tables included in the text and many of the tables have corresponding detailed full-page tables and/or graphs that follow. Where possible, we break the County into regions, shown in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1
REGIONS OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Region	Cities and CDPs *
West County	Bay View CDP, Crockett CDP, E. Richmond Heights CDP, El Cerrito, El Sobrante CDP, Hercules, Kensington CDP, N. Richmond CDP, Pinole, Richmond, Rodeo CDP, Rollingwood CDP, San Pablo, Tara Hills CDP
East County	Antioch, Bethel Island CDP, Brentwood, Discovery Bay CDP, Oakley CDP, Pittsburg, West Pittsburg CDP
South County	Alamo CDP, Blackhawk CDP, Danville, Lafayette, Moraga Town, Orinda, San Ramon
Central County	Clayton, Concord, Martinez, Pacheco CDP, Pleasant Hill, Vine Hill CDP, Walnut Creek

*Indicates Census Designated Place (CDP). These areas are unincorporated but function much like cities.

What we would like from you:

We are aware that in addition to the problems and limitations addressed above, there may be errors in the data and certainly the information provided in this report is incomplete. We would like to hear from you!

- Tell us about reports or data that we should know about and include or cite in our reports.
- Are there types of information or ways of breaking it down that you need that are not included in this report?
- What other kinds of information would you like us to include in our reports?

We hope to hear from you. Please write to us at:

Newcomer Information Clearinghouse
International Institute of the East Bay
297 Lee Street
Oakland, CA 94610

IV. RECENT HISTORY OF NEWCOMERS

This report contains information about the diversity of Contra Costa County due to the arrival of immigrants and refugees. This section offers a brief sketch of the history of the various groups of immigrants and refugees discussed in this report, focusing on their countries of origin. Table 4A in the appendix shows the U.S. admissions quotas for recognized refugees in 1993. The selection of groups is not exhaustive, nor are the brief histories in any way complete. For information provided in this section (as well as the rest of the report), we welcome comments regarding either what is included, or perhaps more importantly, what is excluded.

I. ASIA

A. *China*

The Chinese have an extensive history of arrival in the United States, especially to the West Coast. Chinese immigrants were employed by the U.S. government during the late 19th century to work on railroads throughout the west. Immigrants continued to arrive until the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. This Act was not reversed until 1943. Immigrants have since come to this country to join family members, or as secondary migrants from other parts of the United States.

Refugees from China have most recently been arriving due to the "anti-democratic" activities of the current Chinese government; or from Hong Kong due to the impending switch-over from British control. Some of the more recent arrivals are Chinese "ethnic minorities," exploited by the Chinese government, who have fled the contested regions of Tibet; or are part of the 1,000 which were approved in 1990 for resettlement in the U.S. from India. An undetermined number of Chinese in this country are undocumented, working in ethnic districts such as Chinatown's garment or restaurant industries.

B. *Philippines*

The history of Filipino migration to the U.S. began in significant numbers with the migration of agricultural workers to Hawaii and the west coast of the United States in the 1920's. In recent years, Filipinos have been fleeing the economic insecurity and continued unrest caused by the fighting between the Philippine armed forces and the opposition New People's Army, to myriad destinations including the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Hong Kong.

The Philippines has long been influenced militarily, economically and politically by the

U.S. The country was briefly a U.S. Trust Territory in the post-World War II period, before gaining independence. Filipinos have, in recent years, been immigrating to work at professional and blue-collar jobs, often to fill specific positions needed in the U.S. economy, such as nursing. Many others have come in the family-based preference immigration system, which has a particularly long waiting list from the Philippines. Still others are undocumented, who have overstayed their tourist or work visas. Filipinos comprise the largest Asian ethnic group both in the state of California and nationwide.

C. Japan

Japanese immigrants, like the Chinese have been arriving in the United States since the late 19th century. Immigrants were often hired in agricultural work; many labored within the Hawaiian islands. However, in 1907 a "Gentlemen's Agreement" prevented further Japanese and Korean migration. Immigrants from Japan were banned during the Second World War, and Japanese immigrants and U.S. born Japanese American citizens were subjected to internment for a period of four years in locations throughout the West and Midwest. Today, Japanese arrive as immigrants (in relatively small numbers) under family unification procedures. The large numbers of Japanese newcomers in recent years have not been immigrants or refugees, but guest workers (in Japanese corporations) and international students at American universities. There are no current refugees (or individuals granted asylum) in the U.S. from Japan.

D. Korea

Korean immigration has come in waves over the last century: first, in the late 19th century, many came to labor in the plantations of Hawaii and the West Coast. In the 1950's, amidst the Cold War and the Korean Conflict, the country was forcibly divided into North and South at the 49th parallel and another wave of immigrants and refugees, including many orphans, came to the U.S. However, Korean immigrants didn't begin in large numbers until the passage of the 1965 Immigration Act.

In the 1970's, amidst a repressive governmental regime, Koreans came in large numbers to the U.S. In 1989, Koreans were the second fastest growing immigrant population, just behind Filipinos. Many Korean immigrants are well-educated in their home countries but find themselves unable to utilize their academic or professional training in the U.S.

E. Vietnam

This group has almost entirely come as refugees, fleeing the political tensions within the country as well as the violence which ensued during the U.S.-Vietnam war. The Vietnamese migration to the U.S. is characterized by two main waves. Members of the first wave tended to

be well-educated and to have had high incomes prior to their departure from Vietnam in 1975. Second-wave Vietnamese left the country after 1975 and tend to be from lower socio-economic backgrounds. Some of the Vietnamese who arrive today come from the large camps in Hong Kong, Taiwan or Singapore. In addition to these individuals, the INS also allows the entry of Amerasians and their families (mothers and siblings) for re-unification with their American fathers and/or to escape ostracization within Vietnam. During 1993, the INS will allow 5,000 Vietnamese and 40,000 Amerasian and "re-education detainees" to enter the country.

F. Laos

Laotian refugees have been arriving in the U.S. since the 1980's. Laotians were given refugee status by the U.S. Government. because of the assistance extended to the U.S. military during the Vietnam War and because of the huge displacement of population caused by the bombing raids conducted by the U.S. military. Those who fled these attacks went to Thailand, which was unwilling to provide asylum. Thus, many Laotians spent several years in refugee camps until the U.S. government created a resettlement program and began to bring them to the U.S.

There are several groups of Laotians which are living in the US, these are: the Hmong, Mien, Khmu, Lahu, Lua' and Tai Dam. Of these four, the Mien and lowland Lao are the most prevalent in Northern California. These tribal people have had little exposure to life in an industrial country. All five of their indigenous languages were transcribed into written orthographies by missionaries only in the last two decades, which means that many immigrants from Laos are not familiar with the written forms of their own languages.

There will be 7,000 new Laotian arrivals in the U.S., approved by the U.S. Government in 1993.

G. Cambodia

Cambodians have arrived in the U.S. and sought asylum due to the political turmoil and persecution which occurred under the Khmer Rouge during the 1970's and the Vietnamese invasion of 1979. Refugees fled into Thailand and were granted resettlement in the U.S. Most of those who left South East Asia during this period were not as "Westernized" as the small number of elites who fled earlier in the conflict. Large numbers arrived through this program during the early 1980's and continued until 1992, when the UN decided the country was safe enough to begin a repatriation program for Cambodians.

H. Afghanistan

Afghans have been granted refugee status due to the war there since the 1978 Soviet takeover of the country. Reforms and other governmental policies were imposed through the use of violence and resulted in the displacement of millions of people within the country and across the border to Pakistan and Iran. The U.S. became involved in Afghanistan during the 1980's and began to fund military and political opposition groups. The Soviet withdrawal occurred ended in 1989, and military aid ended in 1992. The fighting between the U.S. and Soviet backed factions ensued for almost two decades, leaving the country's infrastructure destroyed and Afghan's farms and homes riddled with mines. The United Nations office left the country this year amid renewed civil war among factions.

The millions of refugees living in camps in Pakistan have been screened and thousands have been selected for resettlement or family re-unification in the U.S. Selected refugees have been arriving in the U.S. since the 1980's and continue to arrive in smaller numbers today. The U.S. Government has accepted only 1,000 for resettlement in 1993. This decline is due in part to the decision by the UN that the country was safe enough to create a repatriation program which began in the 1990's.

I. India

During the 1800's, Asian Indians migrated in relatively large numbers to countries in Africa and other parts of the former British Empire. Indians first came to the U.S. in small numbers in the early 1900's. The population of Indians in the U.S. is largely made up of immigrants. Many of the new immigrants coming from India are arriving as spouses and children of current U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents originally from India. Many Sikhs from the Punjabi region of India come to the U.S. seeking political asylum.

J. Burma

There have also been applications for asylum in the U.S. brought by Burmese. The Burmese are fleeing an oppressive government with a very poor human rights record. Burmese are approved for resettlement as refugees by the U.S. Government in very small numbers.

K. Sri Lanka

Sri Lankans have come the U.S. in flight from the violence ensuing from a 20-year old civil war. The war is characterized by ethnic conflict as well as political factionalism; it has also been exacerbated by economic inequalities. Some Sri Lankans come seeking family re-unification with family members who have become citizens or permanent residents. Others apply for asylum but few are granted their request. Rationale for denial of asylum applications by Sri Lankans by

the U.S. includes a disbelief that applicants fear "individual" persecution, as well as claims by the U.S. government that the country is "safe" despite ongoing violence.

L. Tibet

The brutal takeover and resulting Chinese occupation of Tibet for the past 40 years has resulted in displacement of 85,000 refugees within India and Nepal. In an attempt to aid these refugees, who were hosted by the Indian government, Americans and Tibetans formed a coalition to bring 1,000 Tibetans to the U.S. This resettlement program came under question by some groups, partly because of the fact that the Tibetans were classified as "immigrants" and not as "refugees" by the U.S. government, and because migration by Tibetans to the U.S. served to scatter a very organized and cohesive group of exiles. Despite these concerns, the project went forward for the 1,000 Tibetan refugees in 1990.

II. MIDDLE EAST

A. Iran

Due to the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq war and opposition to the current government of the republic, there have been 2,000 slots for Non-Kurdish Iranians approved for resettlement in the U.S. Despite pleas from President Rafsanjani for exiled Iranians to return, many fear persecution for their political opposition and thus seek asylum in countries such as the U.S.

B. Iraq

The 1991 Gulf War is the most recent conflict which has resulted in large human displacement within and outside of Iraq. In addition, President Hussein's efforts to suppress revolts and political opposition by both Kurdish and Shi'ite groups had resulted in mass flight from Iraq. The U.S. has approved 3,000 slots for Non-Kurdish Iraqis to leave this repression as well as the destruction caused by the Gulf War. Also as a result of the War, nationals of Kuwait already in the U.S. in 1991 were extended Temporary Protected Status (a temporary offer of state haven) by the U.S. Government for one year. It has since been terminated.

C. Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish Kurds

Kurdish people have been extended refugee status, beginning with the Iran-Iraq war and continuing through the recent Gulf War. Resettlement for 2,000 Kurds had been approved by the U.S. Government for 1993.

D. Israel and Palestine

Continued tensions between Israelis and Palestinians have resulted in displacement of within the region as well as outside of it. Both Israelis and Palestinians have come to the U.S. as immigrants, few as refugees.

III. LATIN AMERICA

A. Mexico

The western states of the U.S. were formerly part of the Mexican state. Therefore, the annexing of these territories after the Mexican-American war resulted in many Mexicans being forced to live under U.S. governance. Many Mexican families are some of the oldest of these regions.

Immigration of Mexicans to the U.S. began in the 19th century. Mexicans came to the U.S. to work on railroads and as agricultural laborers. Today, Mexicans still labor in U.S. fields as migrant farm workers. In addition, immigrants work in all strata of the economy, spanning from underpaid exploitative work to corporate and professional positions. Some Mexicans are immigrating to the U.S. as undocumented persons, many immigrate through already legalized family members.

Like the Philippines, the U.S. involvement with Mexico in economic and political terms as well as the growing presence of multinational corporations in Mexico make the U.S. a logical and popular destination for Mexicans.

B. Nicaragua

Nicaraguans came to the U.S. in flight from the civil war which lasted for ten years, ending with the UNO defeat of the FSLN (Sandinistas) in 1990. Huge internal displacements have resulted from the war as well as the flight of 50 thousand refugees to other countries. The United States granted many Nicaraguans asylum until their elections in 1990.

Despite the electoral defeat of the Sandinistas, some Nicaraguans continue to apply for asylum in the U.S. due to continued fear of retribution by extremists on either side of the somewhat diminished, but still existent, conflict.

C. El Salvador

The civil war in El Salvador began in the late 1970's and reached its most horrible periods in the 1980's. The war in El Salvador was characterized by "dirty war" tactics, or the repression of civilians in an attempt to promote terror throughout the country as well as force acquiescence to the wishes of both governmental and opposition forces.

Salvadorans were rarely granted asylum in the U.S., because the U.S. claimed the communal experiences of violence and persecution was not "individualized" (as called for in the 1951 UN Convention and 1967 related Protocol.) In addition, the U.S., which provided military aid to El Salvador's government, was unwilling to recognize any human rights abuses linked to such aid. By not granting asylum, most of the Salvadorans who lived in the U.S. lived as undocumented people, with all the stresses and employment difficulties this entailed.

The inconsistencies in such policies were finally recognized in court through the ABC (American Baptist Churches v. Thornborough) case. This case confirmed allegations of bias in the hearing of asylum cases of Salvadorans and Guatemalans. The result of this case was the agreement that the Immigration and Naturalization Service would grant a new chance to apply for asylum to Salvadorans and Guatemalans under the newly re-organized asylum unit with certain guarantees of fairness. An offshoot of the ABC case was Congress' creation of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) in 1991 which allowed many Salvadorans temporary rights to asylum and work privileges. Since the peace settlements of 1991-1992, fewer Salvadorans have been arriving to the U.S. as asylum seekers although many Salvadorans continue to have reason to fear persecution as the peace accords are still fragile.

D. Guatemala

The history of the civil conflict in Guatemala is very similar to that of El Salvador. "Dirty war" tactics funded by U.S. military aid resulted in the mass displacement of whole villages. Many of the Guatemalans most directly effected by the war belonged to the indigenous Mayan population, many of which speak tribal languages.

Guatemalans, like Salvadorans, fled through Mexico to the U.S., only to find the INS was not willing to accept their experiences of persecution as legitimate grounds for asylum under the law. Like the Salvadorans, Guatemalans in the U.S. lived in fear of authorities due to their undocumented status. This has begun to change since the ABC case. The situation in Guatemala continues to be one of rampant human right violations.

E. Chile

Most of the Chilean refugees left Chile during the violently repressive military ouster over of Pinochet. Like the Vietnamese, Chileans tended to leave in two waves, the first being individuals from the upper classes, the second being less well-off. In 1990, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees began a program of repatriation to Chile, resulting in fewer new arrivals to the U.S.

F. Argentina

Argentines fled the oppressive military government of the 1970's, characterized by mass disappearances, torture and other human rights abuses. Few Argentines are asylum seekers today although an Argentinean man recently won asylum in Canada based on his fear of being persecuted in Argentina because of his sexual orientation.

G. Cuba

Since the takeover by Fidel Castro in the 1960's, Cubans in opposition to communist rule were welcomed by the U.S. government as refugees. The first group of individuals to arrive in the U.S. were fairly wealthy, hoping to escape the reforms which went along with Castro's communist state. Cubans continue to arrive in the U.S., with 3,500 slots available for refugees in 1993.

H. Haiti

The U.S. has been very unwilling to accept the claims for asylum made by Haitians since the ouster of Aristide in September of 1991. Asylum seekers have been interdicted on the open seas by U.S. officials and returned to their country or to Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. This interdiction severely impacts the protected "leave to enter" of asylum seekers to a possible country of asylum and the protection against "refoulment" (return to a country where persecution is feared) and is being challenged in court. As a result of these policies, Haitians have been entering the U.S. in relatively small numbers compared with the widespread scope of persecution in Haiti since the coup.

I. Puerto Rico

The United States took control of Puerto Rico in 1898, and maintained the country as a direct colony until 1952 when it officially became the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico." For Puerto Ricans, this status has meant an unusual mixture of rights and obligations. Although Puerto Ricans have been United States citizens since 1917, they cannot vote in national elections. Puerto Rican men are subject to service in the U.S. armed forces; however, Puerto Rico has no

voting representative in congress. While the country controls its local affairs and popularly elects an governor, its foreign policy is controlled entirely by the U.S. The U.S. maintains several large and strategically important military installations on the island. Because Puerto Ricans hold U. S. passports, they travel freely between the island and the mainland. Nearly one-half of the total population of 6 million Puerto Ricans live in the U.S. The status question continues to be the central political issue on the island.

III. AFRICA

A. *Ethiopia*

Continued conflict in the Horn of Africa, including the struggle for secession by Eritreans within Ethiopia resulted in the displacement of huge numbers within the region. "Dirty war" tactics used by both government and opposition groups within the country has resulted in many choosing to flee. The recent recognition of the independence of Eritrea has brought some of the Eritrean discontent to an end. However, unrest in Ethiopia continues as those who were opposed to Eritrean independence are now forced to leave. In addition, the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia, the Oromo (Oromo Liberation Front - OLF) are challenging the provisional government in Addis Ababa set up by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). The U.S. continues to accept Ethiopians for resettlement in the U.S. (4,000 are approved for 1993), motivated in part by its direct involvement in the conflicts within the region during the cold war era.

B. *Sudan*

The Sudanese have been experiencing a civil war for close to three decades. The fighting is characterized by Arab Islamic forces in the North fighting against black Christian Africans in the South. This war, as well as the suffering caused by ongoing conflicts throughout the region has forced many Sudanese to flee. In addition, the ruling government is responsible for widespread human rights violations against civilians not involved in the conflict. The U.S. Government has allowed 3,000 Sudanese to receive resettlement within the U.S. during 1993.

C. *Somalia*

The famine and warring factions within Somalia spurred U.S. military/humanitarian intervention late in 1992. The misery in the country due to mismanagement of resources by U.S.-backed Siad Barre as well as the post-Barre military leaders has resulted in the granting of resettlement privileges to over one thousand Somalis. In addition, Somalis already in the U.S.

by 1991 were granted Temporary Protected Status by the U.S. Attorney General.

D. Kenya

The characteristic displacement caused by the conflict in the Horn has also impacted Kenya. Refugees from Somalia, Uganda, Ethiopia and the Sudan who have fled to Kenya have been accepted in small numbers (1,000) for resettlement in the U.S.

E. Liberia

Factional fighting within Liberia has resulted in huge displacements of refugees. Ethnic hatreds, destroyed infrastructure and a continued splintering of political groups has continued to cause suffering to the country's people, some of which are the descendants of the country's emancipated American slave settlers.

Perhaps due to this historical connection, the U.S. has been very involved in funding the Liberian government. Liberians already in the U.S. by 1991 were granted Temporary Protected Status by the U.S. Attorney General. The recent peace accord in the country has severely cut the numbers of refugees allowed into the U.S. to 500 for resettlement in 1993.

IV. EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

A. The Former Soviet Union

In 1992, the former Soviet Union was the was the largest sending "county" of immigrants and refugees to the U.S. The creation of 15 separate republics during 1992 may also create further flows of refugees. For 1993, the INS had approved 50,000 slots for the region, about 80% of which are expected to be Soviet Jews.

B. Romania and Poland

Rumanians and Poles were allowed refugee status in the U.S. prior to the democratic reforms both of these countries underwent in the late 1980's and the 1990's. The numbers of new arrivals are now dominated by family reunification applicants, and those who were already approved by the INS but are currently in first asylum countries within Europe. There are approximately 500 approved slots each for Rumanians and Poles in 1993; these figures are very dependent on the demand for resettlement by refugees from the former Yugoslavia.

C. The Former Yugoslavia

The U.S. has agreed to receive 1,000 Bosnians for resettlement. However, because U.S. processing for resettlement occurs in Switzerland, only those Bosnians the Serbians have been willing to release from camps have been able to apply. Growing reluctance on the part of Serbians to release prisoners has led to fears that under present U.S. processing policy few Bosnians will be able to apply for asylum. In addition, in order to gain refugee status, applicants must have been in Serbian detention camps already.

In February only 136 Bosnians were brought to the U.S. for resettlement. Most of these were Muslims, one of the most persecuted groups in the current war. The ongoing conflict in the region has the potential to result in other ethnic and religious Yugoslavian groups migrating to the U.S., if accepted by the INS for resettlement. Currently however it appears likely that Yugoslavians will be mostly interested in, and capable of remaining closer to home within Europe. Some former Yugoslavians have applied for asylum here in the U.S. in 1992. Bosnians already in the U.S. were granted Temporary Protected Status

V. RACE AND ETHNICITY

A. General Population

Contra Costa's population was approximately 800,000 in 1990, according to the Census. The figure is now probably closer to 890,000. Census figures should be considered low estimates for two reasons:

(1) **Net population increase:** The Contra Costa County population increased at a annual rate of about 2.1 % during 1990-94 (2.2 % in 1991-92) due to net in-migration (State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit). Projecting that rate over a 4 year period from Census day (April), 1990 to April, 1994 yields an increase of 8.8% or approximately 71,000 persons; and

(2) **Undercount:** The Census was not adjusted for persons who were missed during the count. The Census Bureau estimates that in Contra Costa County, the undercount was between 1.3 % and 2.1 %; that is between 10,500 and 16,900 persons were missed. The undercount falls disproportionately on people of color, especially recent immigrants and African American adult males. Census Bureau officials acknowledge that:

- Undocumented immigrants were undercounted at a rate of about **25%** in the 1990 census and **33%** in the 1980 census (Greg Robinson);
- Laotian immigrants may be undercounted at a rate of as high as **30%** (Brownrigg) while the overall undercount rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders is relatively low;
- African American adult male non-home-owners in large cities in the western U.S. may be undercounted at a rate of over **17%** (Hogan); and
- Rural Latino non-home owners in western states may be undercounted at a rate of more than **15%** (Hogan).

With adjustments for the undercount and net population increase, as of April, 1994, Contra Costa County has roughly 90,000 (11 %) more people than were counted in the 1990 Census.

1. *Regions*

We have divided Contra Costa county into four regions: West, East, Central, and South, with population breakdowns as shown in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SUB-REGIONS

Region	Share of Total Population
Central	33.5%
West	26.9%
East	22.0%
South	17.7%

Census data are available for incorporated cities, unincorporated "Census Designated Places" (CDPs) and other unincorporated areas. Over 5% of county residents live in "Other Unincorporated" areas. Where possible in tables, we have assigned these areas to regions. The majority of residents in Other Unincorporated areas live in Central County (about 27,000 of 40,000), with another 9,000 in East County. We have divided Other Unincorporated East County into Other Unincorporated *Far East* and Other Unincorporated *East* (which does not include Far East). West and South County have about 2,300 and 1,700 residents respectively.

B. *Race/Ethnicity*

Respondents to the Census are asked to identify their race: White, Black, Asian Pacific Islander (with more detailed breakdowns of Asian/Pacific Islander available), American Indian, or Other. Separately, they are asked their ethnicity: "Hispanic" or "non-Hispanic." So a person who is Latino must choose a race, as well as indicating that their ethnicity is Hispanic. Some of the data we used in this report recategorized Hispanics as a racial group and others do not. When they are not reorganized, Hispanics are double counted, as Hispanic and as White, Black, or American Indian. In that case, the totals are greater than the whole population. Because of the data available to us, both breakdowns are used and tables indicate which is the case. If a bold line separates Latino from other racial groups, then the 100% total does not include percentages for Latinos.

Because of the limited racial categories, some groups are recorded as White who neither self-identify, nor are thought of as White by others. People of Near Eastern descent (from Afghanistan, Iran and surrounding countries) fall into this category. However, people from

India are included in the Asian total. Blacks from Africa indicate "Black" on the Census form; yet use the term "African Americans" which actually includes a small number of Africans. In 1990, Contra Costa's African immigrant population was less than 2,000 so the impact is not large but it is important to recognize.

1. County as a Whole

Table 5.2 and the accompanying spreadsheet and pie chart summarize the breakdown of major racial/ethnic groups for Contra Costa County in 1980 and 1990.

- The population of Contra Costa County increased by 15.7% during the 1980's with the largest increases in the Asian/Pacific Islander (A/PI) population (145% increase) and the Latino population (63% increase). The "Other Race" population, which increased by 72% is primarily Latino.
- The largest shifts from 1980 to 1990 in share of the total occurred among Whites (82% down to 76%) and Asians (5% up to 10%), followed by Latinos (5% to 8%). The percentage of African Americans and Native Americans remained steady at 9% and less than 1%, respectively.

TABLE 5.2
RACE/ETHNICITY OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY,
1980 AND 1990

	1990		1980		1980 to 1990 Percent Change
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
White	611,003	76%	538,896	82.1%	13.4%
African American	74,577	9.3%	60,146	9.2%	24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	77,012	9.6%	31,496	4.8%	144.5%
Native American	5,336	.7%	4,993	.8%	6.9%
Other	35,804	4.5%	20,849	3.2%	71.7%
Total	803,732	100%	656,380	100%	22.4%
Latino**	91,282	11.4%	56,164	8.6%	62.5%

**Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race.

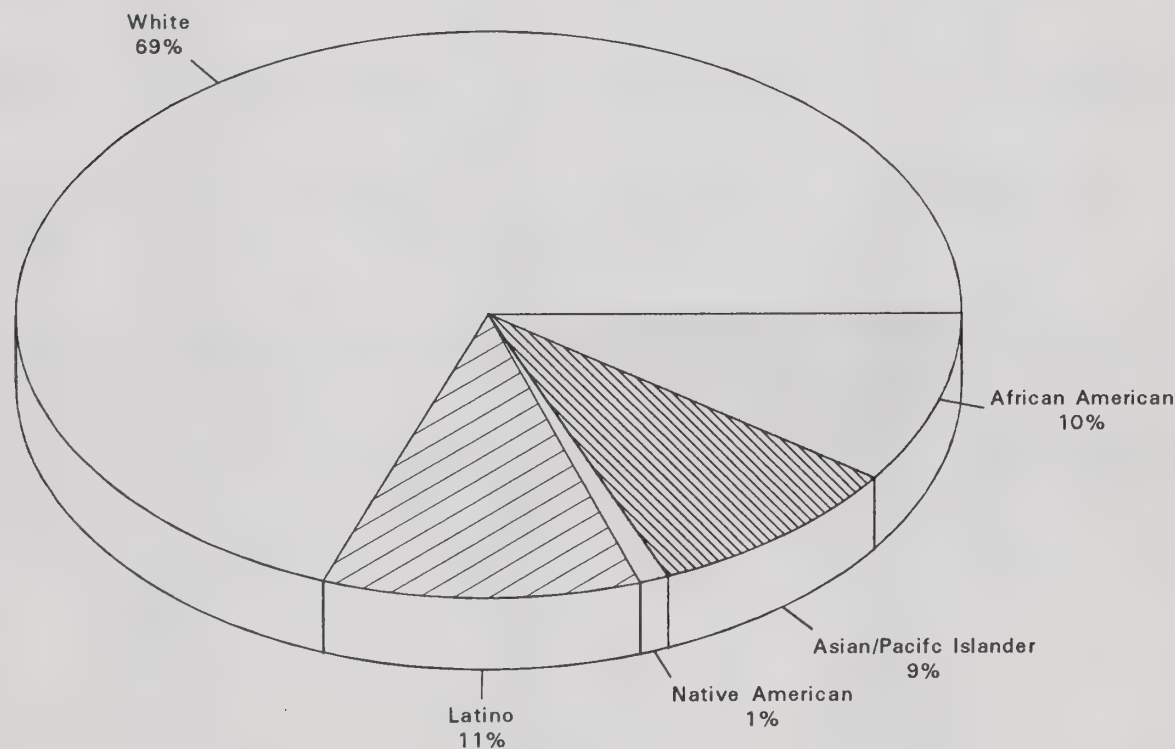
Source: 1990 and 1980 Census.

	Total Population	White	Latino	Asian & Pac. Isl.	African American	Native American	Other Race
WEST COUNTY							
Bayview	3,988	2,171	693	450	621	49	4
Crockett	3,228	2,747	355	64	34	22	6
East Richmond Heights	3,266	2,103	220	374	551	14	4
El Cerrito	22,869	14,094	1,518	5,079	2,055	76	47
El Sobrante	9,852	7,528	928	759	530	91	16
Hercules	16,829	5,887	1,758	7,011	2,107	43	23
Kensington	4,974	4,216	152	436	143	11	16
N. Richmond	2,529	111	219	414	1,668	0	117
Pinole	17,521	11,426	1,715	2,963	1,204	126	87
Richmond	87,425	26,757	12,690	9,870	37,461	437	210
Rodeo	8,536	5,383	947	1,040	876	55	235
Rollingwood	2,847	1,401	464	494	288	11	189
San Pablo	25,158	8,743	6,737	4,049	5,246	264	119
Tara Hills	4,998	3,264	640	456	577	42	19
Other Unincorporated*	2,292	1,311	228	388	354	11	0
TOTAL WEST	216,312	97,142	29,264	33,847	53,715	1,252	1,092
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	44.9%	13.5%	15.6%	24.8%	0.6%	0.5%
PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY	26.9%	17.3%	32.0%	45.7%	73.7%	28.1%	60.2%
EAST COUNTY							
Antioch	62,195	47,454	9,719	2,788	1,563	566	105
Bethel Island	2,115	1,969	100	4	20	22	0
Brentwood	7,563	4,866	2,405	118	50	42	82
Clayton	7,317	6,483	388	357	73	15	1
Discovery Bay	5,351	4,894	275	86	61	31	4
Oakley	18,374	13,368	3,950	587	260	154	55
Pittsburg	47,564	22,433	11,288	5,363	8,117	276	87
West Pittsburg	17,453	9,670	3,768	1,816	1,986	184	29
Other Unincorp. Far East*	6,324	4,736	1,348	87	59	94	0
Other Unincorp. East*	2,526	1,799	238	97	351	41	0
TOTAL EAST	176,782	117,672	33,479	11,303	12,540	1,425	363
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	66.6%	18.9%	6.4%	7.1%	0.8%	0.2%
PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY	22.0%	21.0%	36.6%	15.3%	17.2%	32.0%	20.0%
SOUTH COUNTY							
Alamo	12,277	11,065	474	632	68	32	6
Blackhawk	6,199	5,150	243	680	93	17	16
Danville	31,306	27,663	1,288	2,008	252	84	11
Lafayette	23,501	21,175	761	1,355	132	65	13
Moraga	15,852	13,718	553	1,432	106	30	13
Orinda	16,642	14,937	403	1,117	137	34	14
San Ramon	35,303	29,300	2,064	3,104	697	106	32
Other Unincorporated*	1,706	1,582	53	54	11	6	0
TOTAL SOUTH	142,786	124,590	5,839	10,382	1,496	374	105
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	87.3%	4.1%	7.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%
PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY	17.7%	22.2%	6.4%	14.0%	2.1%	8.4%	5.8%
CENTRAL COUNTY							
Concord	111,348	86,033	12,765	9,219	2,528	634	169
Martinez	31,808	26,103	2,676	1,746	1,033	221	29
Pacheco	3,325	2,796	262	154	69	42	2
Pleasant Hill	31,585	26,733	2,099	2,143	429	165	16
Vine Hill	3,214	2,458	541	98	59	53	5
Walnut Creek	60,569	52,938	2,869	3,980	618	131	33
Other Unincorporated*	27,631	24,317	1,619	1,117	423	155	0
TOTAL CENTRAL	269,480	221,378	22,831	18,457	5,159	1,401	254
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	82.2%	8.5%	6.8%	1.9%	0.5%	0.1%
PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY	33.5%	39.5%	25.0%	24.9%	7.1%	31.5%	14.0%
SUM OF REGIONS **	805,360	560,782	91,413	73,989	72,910	4,452	1,814
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	69.6%	11.4%	9.2%	9.1%	0.6%	0.2%
COUNTY TOTAL	803,732	560,146	91,282	73,810	72,799	4,441	1,254
PERCENTAGE BY RACE	100.0%	69.7%	11.4%	9.2%	9.1%	0.6%	0.2%

* Other unincorporated are estimates; data were taken from Hispanic exclusive files so "Other Race" were reclassified as Hispanic.

** Sum of regions and County total are not equal because some data are taken from Summary Tape File 1 (100% sample) and others from Summary Tape File 3 (16% sample).

POPULATION OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN 1990



SOURCE: 1990 U.S. Census STF 3

*Person of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino(Hispanic) in this table,irrespective of their race.
Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

2. Breakdown of Asian Pacific Islanders and Latinos

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 respectively and the spreadsheets on the following pages show breakdowns by Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino groups.

- Asian/Pacific Islanders (A/PI) comprise 9.6% of Contra Costa County's population according to the 1990 Census. Persons of Filipino ancestry comprise the largest group, with 33% of the A/PI population, followed by Chinese (29%). Southeast Asians (from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand) comprise only 8% of Asian/Pacific Islanders.

TABLE 5.3
LARGEST ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATIONS, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1990

Asian/Pacific Islander Group	Number	Percent of A/PI Total
Filipino	25,288	32.9%
Chinese	22,519	29.3%
Japanese	8,264	10.8%
Asian Indian	5,682	7.4%
Korean	4,048	5.3%
Vietnamese	2,929	3.8%

Source: 1990 Census

- Latinos account for 11.2% of Contra Costa County, according to the Census. As Table 4.4 indicates, two-thirds are of Mexican origin, 9% are Central Americans, and the remaining quarter encompasses a very diverse Latino population.

TABLE 5.4
LARGEST LATINO POPULATIONS, CONTRA COSTA
COUNTY, 1990

Latinos Groups	Number	Percent of Latino Total
Mexican	57,801	64%
Central American	8,146	9%
South American	3,923	4.4%
Puerto Rican	3,231	3.6%

Source: 1990 Census

3. *Regional Breakdowns*

This section provides a description of the racial ethnic breakdown of Contra Costa County.

- Contra Costa County's population is about 70% White, 11% Latino, 9% Asian/Pacific Islander, 9% African American, and less than 1% Native American.
- West County is the most ethnically diverse region: one quarter of the population is African American, 14% is Latino and 16% is Asian/Pacific Islander (12% of Asians West County are Southeast Asian, compared to 8% countywide).
- East County is characterized by a relatively large Latino population--19%, and 7% African American and 6% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Central and South Counties are least diverse--both are over 80% White. Central County's other significant populations are: Latinos--9% and Asian/Pacific Islanders--7%. South County's Asian population comprise 7% and Latinos make up 4% of the total.

Looking across regions within ethnic groups:

- Nearly three quarters of the County's African Americans live in West County;
- 37% of the County's Latinos live East County; 32% live in West County, 25% live in Central County, leaving only 6% in South county.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER DETAIL
1990 CENSUS
CCAPI3

PLACE

Alamo
Blackhawk
Danville
Lafayette
Moraga Town
Orinda
San Ramon
TOTAL SOUTH
Percent of A/PI

Antioch
Bethel Island
Brentwood
Discovery Bay
Oakley
Pittsburg
West Pittsburg
TOTAL EAST
Percent of A/PI

Clayton
Concord
Martinez
Pecheco
Pleasant Hill
Vine Hill
Walnut Creek
TOTAL CENTRAL
Percent of A/PI

Bay View
Crockett
E. Richmond Heights
El Cerrito
El Sobrante
Hercules
Kensington
N. Richmond
Pinole
Richmond
Rodeo
Rollingwood
San Pablo
Tara Hills
TOTAL WEST
Percent of A/PI

Other Unincorporated
COUNTY TOTAL
Percent of A/PI

TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER TOTAL	POLY- NESIAN TOTAL	POLYNESIAN DETAIL				MICRO- NESIAN TOTAL	MICRONESIAN DETAIL		MELANESIAN TOTAL	OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER
			HAWAIIAN	SAMOAN	TONGAN	OTHER POLY- NESIAN		GUAMANIAN	OTHER MICRO- NESIAN		
12,277	642	5	5	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
6,199	698	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
31,306	1,983	11	11	0	0	0	8	8	0	19	0
23,501	1,363	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15,852	1,425	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,642	1,147	31	23	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
35,303	3,214	43	34	9	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
141,080	10,472	132	108	9	15	0	36	36	0	19	0
	100.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
62,195	3,043	76	25	51	0	0	50	50	0	16	0
2,264	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7,563	127	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,351	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18,225	645	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	5	0
47,564	5,814	101	79	0	22	0	161	161	0	42	14
17,453	1,933	135	55	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
160,615	11,679	316	163	51	102	0	234	234	0	63	14
	100.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
7,317	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111,348	9,677	335	198	49	88	0	65	65	0	0	5
32,038	1,665	43	38	0	5	0	31	31	0	0	0
3,095	174	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
31,585	2,208	134	134	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0
3,214	101	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60,569	4,072	18	11	0	7	0	8	8	0	16	0
249,166	18,260	550	401	49	100	0	119	110	9	16	5
	100.0%	3.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
3,988	479	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,228	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,266	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22,869	5,142	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
9,852	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,829	7,267	64	38	26	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
4,974	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,310	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17,460	3,089	59	59	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0
87,425	10,301	327	233	83	11	0	10	10	0	0	7
7,589	1,040	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,383	494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25,158	4,323	185	22	154	9	0	12	12	0	26	0
4,998	471	7	7	0	0	0	62	38	24	0	0
212,329	34,657	707	424	263	20	0	122	98	24	45	7
	100.0%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
43,808	1,786	49	44	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
803,732	76,854	1,754	1,140	372	242	0	511	478	33	143	26
	100.0%	2.3%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER DETAIL
1990 CENSUS
CCAPI3

PLACE	TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER TOTAL	EAST & SE ASIAN TOTAL	EAST & SOUTHEAST ASIAN DETAIL								ASIAN INDIAN TOTAL	OTHER ASIAN
				CHINESE	FILI- PINO	JAPA- NESE	KOREAN	VIET- NAMESE	CAM- BODIAN	LAOTIAN	THAI		
Alamo	12,277	642	482	246	57	149	25	5	0	0	0	143	4
Blackhawk	6,199	698	579	308	112	45	71	43	0	0	0	37	75
Danville	31,306	1,983	1,586	973	293	114	79	127	0	0	0	286	73
Lafayette	23,501	1,363	1,072	507	95	343	127	0	0	0	0	183	80
Moraga Town	15,852	1,425	1,346	988	74	207	72	0	0	0	5	26	46
Orinda	16,642	1,147	982	479	118	262	123	0	0	0	0	91	43
San Ramon	35,303	3,214	2,677	1,338	809	195	226	53	0	0	56	353	121
TOTAL SOUTH	141,080	10,472	8,724	4,839	1,558	1,315	723	228	0	0	61	1,119	442
Percent of A/PI		100.0%	83.3%	46.2%	14.9%	12.6%	6.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	10.7%	4.2%
Antioch	62,195	3,043	2,659	691	1,489	253	110	68	0	0	48	157	85
Bethel Island	2,264	11	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood	7,563	127	123	40	57	19	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Discovery Bay	5,351	106	106	0	18	71	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakley	18,225	645	565	102	405	29	9	0	0	20	0	40	12
Pittsburg	47,564	5,814	4,978	365	3,892	159	124	148	32	247	11	405	113
West Pittsburg	17,453	1,933	1,655	377	953	27	26	272	0	0	0	101	42
TOTAL EAST	160,615	11,679	10,097	1,575	6,814	569	289	492	32	267	59	703	252
Percent of A/PI		100.0%	86.5%	13.5%	58.3%	4.9%	2.5%	4.2%	0.3%	2.3%	0.5%	6.0%	2.2%
Clayton	7,317	363	298	92	102	87	6	11	0	0	0	45	20
Concord	111,348	9,677	8,196	2,952	3,090	803	752	363	15	143	78	677	399
Martinez	32,038	1,665	1,353	463	429	286	116	55	0	0	4	138	100
Pecheco	3,095	174	161	19	90	46	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pleasant Hill	31,585	2,208	1,945	791	417	337	289	111	0	0	0	78	42
Vine Hill	3,214	101	81	0	62	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	60,569	4,072	3,465	1,695	522	779	404	48	0	8	9	395	170
TOTAL CENTRAL	249,166	18,260	15,499	6,012	4,712	2,357	1,573	588	15	151	91	1,333	738
Percent of A/PI		100.0%	84.9%	32.9%	25.8%	12.9%	8.6%	3.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	7.3%	4.0%
Bay View	3,988	479	415	45	63	66	8	61	0	172	0	30	0
Crockett	3,228	65	65	6	0	16	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	3,266	379	351	57	51	172	31	0	0	40	0	24	4
El Cerrito	22,869	5,142	4,597	2,527	272	1,279	308	151	0	30	30	404	116
El Sobrante	9,852	800	632	256	191	106	35	44	0	0	0	86	82
Hercules	16,829	7,267	6,860	1,896	4,386	308	134	130	0	0	6	279	49
Kensington	4,974	393	339	140	17	155	27	0	0	0	0	54	0
N. Richmond	2,310	414	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	0	47	0
Pinole	17,460	3,089	2,773	1,000	1,247	224	165	137	0	0	0	173	61
Richmond	87,425	10,301	9,027	2,929	2,712	1,145	531	453	128	1,124	5	736	194
Rodeo	7,589	1,040	908	174	614	60	0	60	0	0	0	100	7
Rollingwood	2,383	494	400	14	330	13	0	43	0	0	0	79	15
San Pablo	25,158	4,323	3,558	486	1,546	165	125	131	4	1,080	21	361	181
Tara Hills	4,998	471	382	86	242	54	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
TOTAL WEST	212,329	34,657	30,674	9,616	11,671	3,763	1,364	1,253	132	2,813	62	2,393	709
Percent of A/PI		100.0%	88.5%	27.7%	33.7%	10.9%	3.9%	3.6%	0.4%	8.1%	0.2%	6.9%	2.0%
Other Unincorporated	43,808	1,786	1,737	477	533	260	99	186	0	0	0	134	48
COUNTY TOTAL	803,732	76,854	66,549	22,519	25,288	8,264	4,048	2,747	179	3,231	273	5,682	2,189
Percent of A/PI		100.0%	86.6%	29.3%	32.9%	10.8%	5.3%	3.6%	0.2%	4.2%	0.4%	7.4%	2.8%

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY DETAIL FOR HISPANIC
1990 CENSUS**

CCHISD.

PLACE	TOTAL	HISPANIC TOTAL	MEXICAN	PUERTO RICAN	CUBAN	DOMI- NICAN
Alamo	12,277	475	157	8	0	0
Blackhawk	8,199	300	202	30	0	0
Danville	31,306	1,265	545	70	23	0
Lafayette	23,501	845	365	36	79	0
Moraga Town	15,852	590	151	0	0	0
Orinda	16,642	313	124	8	0	0
San Ramon	35,309	1,947	1,123	34	9	0
Other Unincorp.	1,706	53				
TOTAL SOUTH	142,786	5,788	2,667	186	111	0
		100.0%	46.1%	3.2%	1.9%	0.0%
Antioch	62,195	10,034	7,269	421	64	7
Bethel Island	2,264	90	54	0	0	0
Brentwood	7,563	2,366	2,183	65	0	0
Discovery Bay	5,351	262	176	15	0	0
Oakley	18,225	3,976	3,129	166	7	0
Pittsburg	47,564	11,060	8,551	378	7	26
West Pittsburg	17,453	3,805	2,421	287	0	0
Other Unincorp. East	6,324	238				
Other Unincorp. Far East	2,526	1,348				
TOTAL EAST	169,465	33,179	23,783	1,332	78	33
		100.0%	71.7%	4.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Clayton	7,317	382	258	26	23	0
Concord	111,348	12,776	6,648	589	199	27
Martinez	32,036	2,759	1,755	225	15	0
Pacheco	3,095	195	95	0	0	0
Pleasant Hill	31,565	2,153	1,122	101	41	11
Vine Hill	3,214	533	523	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	60,569	2,774	1,544	49	8	0
Other Unincorp. Central	27,631	1,619				
TOTAL CENTRAL	276,797	23,191	11,945	990	286	38
		100.0%	51.5%	4.3%	1.2%	0.2%
Bay View	3,988	655	361	23	29	0
Crockett	3,228	361	268	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	3,266	221	136	16	4	0
El Cerrito	22,869	1,263	614	28	29	0
El Sobrante	9,852	922	491	17	0	0
Hercules	16,829	1,816	867	94	28	0
Kensington	4,974	153	90	0	0	0
N. Richmond	2,310	219	167	0	0	0
Pinole	17,460	1,735	1,172	49	6	0
Richmond	87,425	12,104	9,075	296	161	21
Rodeo	7,589	947	718	38	0	0
Rollingwood	2,383	464	303	0	0	0
San Pablo	25,158	6,434	4,702	150	31	0
Tara Hills	4,998	695	442	12	23	0
Other Unincorp. West	2,292	111				
TOTAL WEST	214,621	28,100	19,406	723	311	21
		100.0%	69.1%	2.6%	1.1%	0.1%
COUNTY TOTAL	603,732	90,258	57,801	3,231	786	92
		100.0%	64.0%	3.6%	0.9%	0.1%

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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY DETAIL FOR HISPANIC, CONTINUED

PLACE	CENTRAL AMERICAN	CENTRAL AMERICAN DETAIL					
		GUATE- MALAN	HON- DURAN	NICA- RAGUAN	PANA- MANAIN	SALVA- DORAN	OTHER C.AMERICAN
Alamo	126	34	0	0	0	92	0
Blackhawk	8	0	0	0	0	8	0
Danville	82	5	0	8	11	12	46
Lafayette	64	0	0	21	0	43	0
Moraga Town	19	0	0	13	0	6	0
Orinda	30	5	0	0	0	16	9
San Ramon	129	8	0	23	0	20	78
Other Unincorp.							
TOTAL SOUTH	458	52	0	65	11	197	133
	7.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	3.4%	2.3%
Antioch		19	25	73	8	174	8
Bethel Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
Discovery Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakley	109	0	0	56	0	53	0
Pittsburg	1,033	149	0	264	43	577	0
West Pittsburg	538	7	31	129	54	317	0
Other Unincorp. East							
Other Unincorp. Far East							
TOTAL EAST	1,687	175	56	522	105	1,128	8
	5.1%	0.5%	0.2%	1.6%	0.3%	3.4%	0.0%
Clayton	9	0	0	0	9	0	0
Concord	2,227	233	41	666	170	1,025	92
Martinez	227	0	8	131	40	36	12
Pacheco	25	0	0	0	0	25	0
Pleasant Hill	235	41	18	51	28	83	14
Vine Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	338	35	21	32	17	223	10
Other Unincorp Central							
TOTAL CENTRAL	3,061	309	88	880	264	1,392	128
	13.2%	1.3%	0.4%	3.8%	1.1%	6.0%	0.6%
Bay View	167	18	0	35	5	109	0
Crockett	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Cerrito	125	23	7	4	24	51	16
El Sobrante	170	15	0	127	0	7	21
Hercules	203	17	0	56	0	114	16
Kensington	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
N. Richmond	52	0	0	52	0	0	0
Pinole	110	30	0	63	0	17	0
Richmond	1,069	37	10	372	68	540	42
Rodeo	22	0	0	19	0	3	0
Rollingwood	151	0	0	71	0	80	0
San Pablo	814	41	34	332	49	358	0
Tara Hills	33	0	0	33	0	0	0
Other Unincorp. West							
TOTAL WEST	2,940	200	51	1,164	151	1,279	95
	10.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.1%	0.5%	4.6%	0.3%
COUNTY TOTAL	8,146	736	195	2,631	531	3,996	364
	9.0%	0.8%	0.2%	2.9%	0.6%	4.4%	0.4%

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY – DETAIL FOR HISPANIC, CONTINUED

PLACE	SOUTH AMERICAN	SOUTH AMERICAN DETAIL				OTHER HISPANIC	NATIONALITY UNKNOWN
		COLOM- BIAN	ECUA- DORIAN	PERU- VIAN	OTHER S.AMERICAN		
Alamo	61	36	0	0	25	123	
Blackhawk	24	5	0	6	13	36	
Danville	121	16	0	49	56	424	
Lafayette	121	9	0	24	88	180	
Moraga Town	230	15	15	39	161	190	
Orinda	70	15	11	25	19	81	
San Ramon	180	59	3	33	85	472	
Other Unincorp.							53
TOTAL SOUTH	807	155	29	176	447	1,506	53
	13.9%	2.7%	0.5%	3.0%	7.7%	26.0%	0.9%
Antioch	308	25	5	148	130	1,658	
Bethel Island	11	0	0	0	11	25	
Brentwood	6	0	0	0	6	105	
Discovery Bay	0	0	0	0	0	71	
Oakley	0	0	0	0	7	558	
Pittsburg	125	61	0	9	55	940	
West Pittsburg	122	0	26	89	7	437	
Other Unincorp. East							238
Other Unincorp. Far East							1,348
TOTAL EAST	572	86	31	246	216	3,794	1,586
	1.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	11.4%	4.8%
Clayton	18	4	0	14	0	48	
Concord	1,048	279	115	396	258	2,038	
Martinez	109	6	4	65	34	428	
Pacheco	30	0	0	30	0	45	
Pleasant Hill	242	62	0	110	70	401	
Vine Hill	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Walnut Creek	271	38	0	120	113	564	
Other Unincorp. Central							1,619
TOTAL CENTRAL	1,718	389	119	735	475	3,534	1,619
	7.4%	1.7%	0.5%	3.2%	2.0%	15.2%	7.0%
Bay View	0	0	0	0	0	75	
Crockett	0	0	0	0	0	74	
E. Richmond Heights	26	0	0	26	0	51	
El Cerrito	224	44	11	103	66	243	
El Sobrante	87	0	17	0	70	157	
Hercules	36	10	0	17	9	588	
Kensington	10	0	0	5	5	48	
N. Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pinole	48	0	0	48	0	350	
Richmond	231	18	9	114	90	1,251	
Rodeo	0	0	0	0	0	169	
Rollingwood	0	0	0	0	0	10	
San Pablo	240	0	0	106	134	497	
Tara Hills	0	0	0	0	0	185	
Other Unincorp. West							111
TOTAL WEST	902	72	37	419	374	3,698	111
	3.2%	0.3%	0.1%	1.5%	1.3%	13.2%	0.4%
COUNTY TOTAL	3,999	702	216	1,576	1,512	12,532	3,369
	4.4%	0.8%	0.2%	1.7%	1.7%	13.9%	3.7%

- The Asian/Pacific Islander population is largely in West County--46%, with another 35% in Central County with the remainder split evenly between East and South County regions.
- The County's Native American population of under 5,000 is split primarily between West, East, and Central Counties.
- The County's "Other Race" population is primarily in West County but this category is more a function of censusing peculiarities described above.

4. Racial Breakdowns in Unincorporated Regions

- In all four regions of Contra Costa County, the unincorporated area is "whiter" (has a higher percentage of White population) than the cities and CDP's.
- West County's unincorporated area is 17% Asian Pacific Islander, 15% African American and 10% Latino.
- Far East County (unincorporated) is 21% Latino, higher than East County overall (19%).
- East County (unincorporated) is 14% African American and 9% Latino.

V. IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

The United States receives a larger number of legal immigrants and refugees than any other nation and California receives a larger share than any other state.

- More than 1.8 million refugees have come to the U.S. since 1975, over 30% to California (U.S. Department of State, 1993).
- 2.7 million legal immigrants came to the U.S. during the 1980's, more than 35% to California (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992).
- More than 3 million previously undocumented immigrants became legalized in the United States since 1986. Over half live in California. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992).
- Approximately 3.2-3.4 million undocumented persons live in the U.S., (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1994 and Census Bureau, 1994). They account for between 1.3% and 1.7% of the U.S. population and 4.7% of California's, but a disproportionate number of California's undocumented immigrants live in Los Angeles County.
- Contra Costa, which accounts for 2.7% of California's population, has 2% of legal immigrants and refugees and less than 1% of the State's undocumented population.

Newcomers enter the U.S. with one of several statuses: as *legal immigrants*, as *refugees*, as *asylum seekers*, or as *undocumented* immigrants. In theory, legal refugees come with the invitation of the federal government to flee political persecution, while legal immigrants come primarily for family reunification or economic reasons. But, in fact, refugee status has more to do with U.S. government policies and priorities than with an individual's situation. For example, in the 1980's, many Central Americans living in the U.S. had fled oppression and persecution in their home country similar to that of refugees from Southeast Asia. Southeast Asians were considered refugees; Central Americans were not.

Immigration policy has focused primarily on family reunification--allowing entry based upon familial ties to persons already residing legally in the U.S. The Immigration Act of 1990 added to this existing policy an emphasis on an immigrant's job skills and ability to contribute to the economy as factors influencing selection.

This section provides estimates of the numbers of Contra Costa County residents born outside of the U.S., languages spoken at home, legal immigrants, refugees, and undocumented immigrants to the area. Data are presented for Contra Costa County, the East Bay, or the San Francisco Bay Area, depending on availability. Data from the Census are available by city or Census Designated Place (CDP).

A. Foreign Born Persons

- 13.3% of Contra Costa County residents were born outside the U.S., compared to 8.6% in 1980--a 91% increase in the number of foreign born persons, compared to a 22% increase in the total population.
- The 13% foreign born figure for Contra Costa County compares to 22% for California, and 8% for the U.S. as a whole (1990 Census). A breakdown by city in Contra Costa County is shown on the following page.
- West County has the highest percentage of foreign born persons (18%), while only 10% of South County residents were born outside the U.S.
- See spreadsheet 6A (foreign born by city) on the following page.

1. Citizenship and Length of Time in the U.S.

As of 1990:

- Nearly half (45%) of foreign born people in Contra Costa County are U.S. citizens.
- 43% of the County's foreign born population had entered the U.S. between 1980 and 1990. One quarter entered the U.S. during the 1970's and the other third (32%) arrived before 1970.
- In East, West, and Central Counties, nearly half (44%-47%) of foreign born came to the U.S. between 1980 and 1990. South County's immigrants have lived in the U.S. longer than immigrants in other regions--73% came to the U.S. before 1980.
- About half of the immigrants from each of the following regions came during the 1980's: Asia, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Oceania.

**FOREIGN BORN--CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
1990 CENSUS**

CIP B90.WK1

PLACE	Total Population	Total Foreign Born	F.B. % of Total	Naturalized Citizen	N.C. as % of FB	Entry into U.S. 1987-90	1987-90 % of FB	Entry into U.S. 1980-86	1980-86 % of FB	Entry into U.S. 1970-79	1970-79 % of FB	Entry Before 1970	Before 1970 % of FB
Antioch City	62,195	4,814	7.7%	2,271	47.2%	544	11.3%	1,292	26.8%	1,323	27.5%	1,655	34.4%
Bethel Island CDP	2,264	170	7.5%	155	91.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	170	100.0%
Brentwood City	7,563	1,169	15.5%	183	15.7%	132	11.3%	374	32.0%	282	24.1%	381	32.6%
Discovery Bay CDP	5,351	184	3.4%	128	69.6%	26	14.1%	0	0.0%	19	10.3%	139	75.5%
Oakley CDP	3,976	1,590	40.0%	547	34.4%	188	11.8%	425	26.7%	517	32.5%	460	28.9%
Pittsburg City	47,564	8,899	18.7%	3,344	37.6%	1,701	19.1%	2,886	32.4%	2,457	27.6%	1,855	20.8%
West Pittsburg CDP	17,453	3,105	17.8%	1,027	33.1%	545	17.6%	1,055	34.0%	892	28.7%	613	19.7%
TOTAL EAST	146,366	19,931	13.6%	7,655	38.4%	3,136	15.7%	6,032	30.3%	5,490	27.5%	5,273	26.5%
Clayton City	7,317	436	6.0%	302	69.3%	27	6.2%	30	6.9%	153	35.1%	220	50.5%
Concord	111,348	15,735	14.1%	5,892	37.4%	3,050	19.4%	5,107	32.5%	3,314	21.1%	4,264	27.1%
Martinez City	32,038	2,956	9.2%	1,395	47.2%	443	15.0%	792	26.8%	532	18.0%	1,189	40.2%
Pleasant Hill City	31,585	3,461	11.0%	1,818	52.5%	475	13.7%	776	22.4%	768	22.2%	1,442	41.7%
Pacheco	3,095	232	7.5%	136	58.6%	48	20.7%	61	26.3%	45	19.4%	78	33.6%
Vine Hill CDP	3,214	386	12.0%	108	28.0%	51	13.2%	175	45.3%	83	21.5%	77	19.9%
Walnut Creek City	60,569	7,885	13.0%	4,400	55.8%	1,220	15.5%	1,533	19.4%	1,803	22.9%	3,329	42.2%
TOTAL CENTRAL	249,166	31,091	12.5%	14,051	45.2%	5,314	17.1%	8,474	27.3%	6,698	21.5%	10,599	34.1%
Alamo CDP	12,227	1,216	9.9%	678	55.8%	89	7.3%	138	11.3%	340	28.0%	649	53.4%
Blackhawk CDP	6,199	799	12.9%	419	52.4%	43	5.4%	151	18.9%	310	38.8%	295	36.9%
Danville	31,306	2,851	9.1%	118	4.1%	118	4.1%	623	21.9%	663	23.3%	1,447	50.8%
Lafayette City	23,501	2,204	9.4%	1,260	57.2%	236	10.7%	285	12.9%	563	25.5%	1,120	50.8%
Moraga Town City	15,852	1,871	11.8%	984	52.6%	158	8.4%	558	29.8%	269	14.4%	886	47.4%
Orinda City	16,642	1,808	10.9%	1,107	61.2%	82	4.5%	249	13.8%	289	16.0%	1,188	65.7%
San Ramon	35,303	3,550	10.1%	1,689	47.6%	415	11.7%	759	21.4%	1,010	28.5%	1,366	38.5%
TOTAL SOUTH	141,030	14,299	10.1%	6,255	43.7%	1,141	8.0%	2,763	19.3%	3,444	24.1%	6,951	48.6%
Bay View	3,988	646	16.2%	186	28.8%	38	5.9%	255	39.5%	271	42.0%	82	12.7%
Crockett CDP	3,228	186	5.8%	128	68.8%	29	15.6%	12	6.5%	13	7.0%	132	71.0%
E. Richmond Heights	3,046	321	10.5%	129	40.2%	55	17.1%	73	22.7%	105	32.7%	88	27.4%
El Cerrito	22,869	4,533	19.8%	2,247	49.6%	696	15.4%	1,295	28.6%	1,070	23.6%	1,472	32.5%
El Sobrante	9,852	895	9.1%	443	49.5%	44	4.9%	240	26.8%	218	24.4%	393	43.9%
Hercules	16,829	5,242	31.1%	3,010	57.4%	452	8.6%	1,459	27.8%	2,120	40.4%	1,211	23.1%
Kensington	4,974	799	16.1%	498	62.3%	116	14.5%	58	7.3%	102	12.8%	523	65.8%
N. Richmond	2,310	487	21.1%	130	26.7%	218	44.8%	261	53.6%	0	0.0%	8	1.6%
Pinole	17,460	2,526	14.5%	1,560	61.8%	105	4.2%	625	24.7%	896	35.5%	900	35.6%
Richmond	87,425	13,613	15.6%	5,226	38.4%	2,000	14.7%	4,793	35.2%	3,829	28.1%	2,991	22.0%
Rodeo	7,589	1,060	14.0%	590	55.7%	90	8.5%	273	25.8%	333	31.4%	364	34.3%
Rollingwood	2,383	575	24.1%	168	29.2%	122	21.2%	279	48.5%	94	16.3%	80	13.9%
San Pablo	25,158	6,645	26.4%	1,943	29.2%	1,453	21.9%	2,687	40.4%	1,658	25.0%	847	12.7%
Tara Hills	4,998	562	11.2%	241	42.9%	60	10.7%	178	31.7%	108	19.2%	216	38.4%
TOTAL WEST	212,109	38,090	18.0%	16,499	43.3%	5,478	14.4%	12,488	32.8%	10,817	28.4%	9,307	24.4%
TOTAL COUNTY *	803,732	107,060	13.3%	47,777	44.6%	15,472	14.5%	30,735	28.7%	27,122	25.3%	33,731	31.5%

* Four regions do not total to Total County because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

- Only 20-25% of immigrants from these regions came during the 1980's: the Former Soviet Union, the Caribbean, and Europe.
- Fewer than 10% of those born in Canada came to the U.S. between 1980 and 1990.

TABLE 6.1
PROFILE OF FOREIGN BORN RESIDENTS BY REGION,
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1990

Region	Percent Who are Foreign Born	Percent of Foreign Born who are Citizens	Percent of Foreign Born who came to the U.S. Between 1980 and 1990
East	14 %	38 %	46 %
Central	13 %	45 %	44 %
South	10 %	44 %	27 %
West	18 %	43 %	47 %
County *	13 %	45 %	43 %

* County totals includes unincorporated areas not accounted for in any of the four regions.

Source: 1990 Census

2. *Country of Origin of Foreign Born Residents*

Compared to California as a whole, Contra Costa has:

- A larger share of immigrants come from Asia (40% compared to 27% statewide);
- A much smaller share from Mexico (17% compared to 38% statewide);
- A smaller share from Central America; and
- A larger share from Central and Eastern Europe, but a smaller share from the Former Soviet Union.

See pie chart 6.2a and spreadsheet 6.2b on the following pages.

Countries in which more than 2,000 Contra Costa County residents were born include:

- **In East, Central, and Southeast Asia:** The Philippines, China, India, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Taiwan.

- In Near East Asia: Iran.
- In North America: Mexico, Canada, and El Salvador.
- In Europe: The United Kingdom and Germany.

With the exception of Germany, these countries are also the leading countries of origin of recent immigrants, 1986-92. Immigrants from Afghanistan have also come to Contra Costa County in relatively large numbers in recent years.

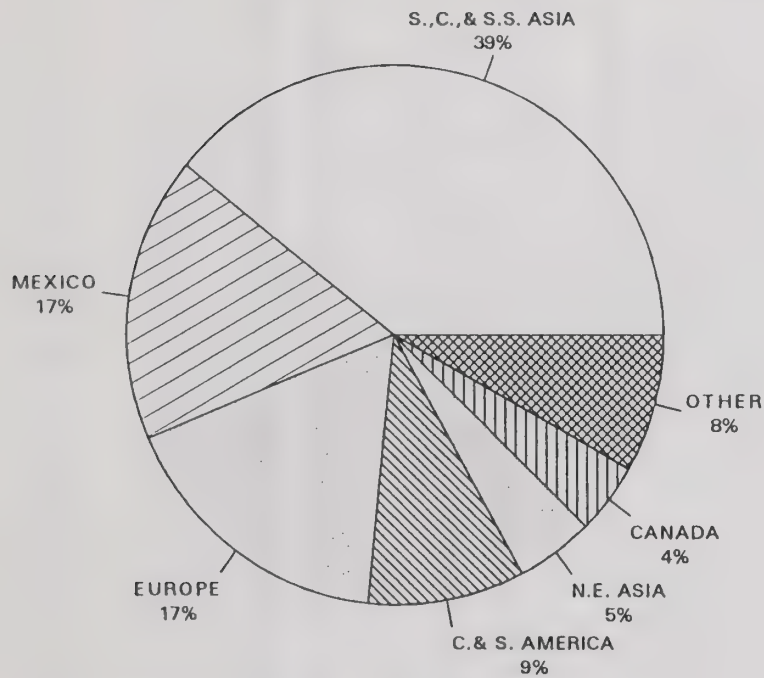
TABLE 6.2
REGION OF ORIGIN BY FOREIGN BORN STATUS, 1990

Country of Origin	Contra Costa County	California
South, Central and Southeast Asia	39.7%	27.2%
Mexico	17.4%	38.4%
Western, Central and Southern Europe	14.3%	7.7%
Central America	6.0%	8.4%
Near East Asia	4.8%	3.8%
Canada	4.3%	2.3%
South America	3.6%	2.5%
Eastern Europe	2.3%	1.4%
Africa	1.8%	1.0%
Oceania (Australian region)	1.3%	0.7%
Caribbean	1.2%	1.2%
Former Soviet Union	0.7%	1.2%
Not Reported	2.5%	4.1%
Total	100%	100%

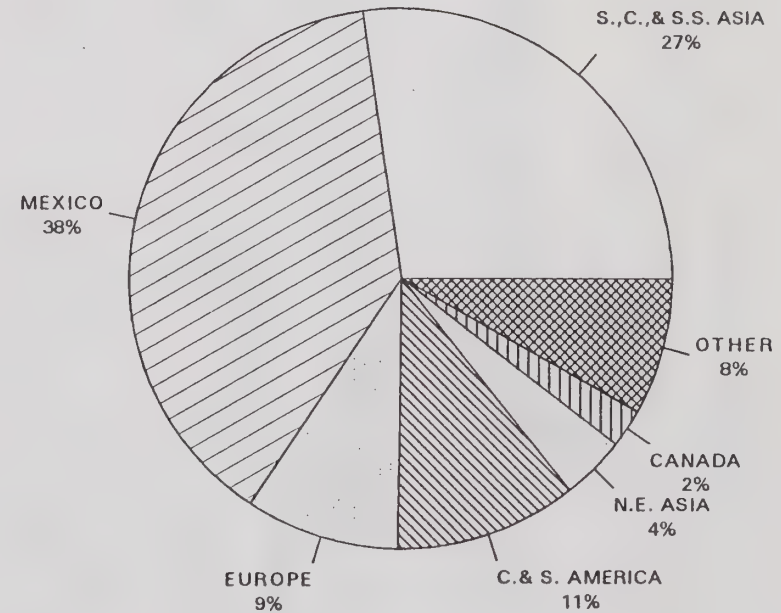
Source: 1990 Census

FOREIGN BORN BY WORLD REGION

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY



CALIFORNIA

Source: 1990 Census

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

FOREIGN BORN PERSONS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1990

SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS, STF 4

FB01G3

Spreadsheet 6.2b

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
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ASIA				
South, East, and Southeast Asia				
Burma	1,158	267	1,425	11,029
India	8,125	3,052	11,177	83,789
China Mainland	21,543	8,051	27,594	211,263
Hong Kong	7,521	2,549	10,070	64,624
Japan	3,594	1,924	5,518	97,554
Korea	7,128	2,853	9,981	200,194
Taiwan	6,478	2,183	8,661	104,757
Cambodia	3,044	193	3,237	56,412
Indonesia	1,165	690	1,855	24,768
Laos	1,738	2,693	4,431	72,136
Malaysia	671	284	955	8,490
Philippines	34,178	15,541	49,719	481,837
Thailand	1,164	496	1,660	41,062
Vietnam	14,829	2,810	17,639	271,061
Other Asia	1,688	848	2,536	24,711
S., E., SE. Asia Total	114,024	42,434	156,458	1,753,687
Neareast *				
Afghanistan	4,493	985	5,478	12,114
Iran	3,543	2,401	5,944	115,415
Iraq	130	257	387	13,272
Israel	697	336	1,033	23,262
Jordan	209	150	359	8,631
Lebanon	317	250	567	27,576
Pakistan	1,074	421	1,495	16,877
Saudi Arabia	230	67	297	2,489
Syria	78	74	152	13,593
Turkey	278	148	426	13,685
Neareast Total	11,049	5,089	16,138	246,914
ASIA TOTAL	126,761	48,371	175,132	2,025,312

NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	37,016	18,548	55,564	2,474,148
Central America				
Belize	58	32	88	13,435
Costa Rica	370	186	556	13,039
El Salvador	4,068	2,927	6,995	280,781
Guatemala	1,152	640	1,792	135,875
Honduras	311	180	491	26,172
Nicaragua	2,745	1,817	4,562	58,292
Panama	540	551	1,091	12,834
Other Central America	60	31	91	2,599
Central America Total	9,302	6,364	15,666	543,027
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda	11	24	35	279
Bahamas	15	0	15	448
Barbados	155	12	167	1,252
Cuba	751	594	1,345	49,843
Dominican Republic	122	62	184	3,535
Grenada	9	8	17	424
Haiti	112	50	162	2,737
Jamaica	690	274	964	11,204
Trinidad & Tobago	237	105	342	5,650
Other Caribbean	212	170	382	3,442
Caribbean Total	2,314	1,299	3,613	78,612
Canada	5,558	4,641	10,199	150,387
Other North America	28	10	38	636
NORTH AMERICA TOTAL	54,218	30,862	85,080	3,246,810

OCEANIA				
Australia	604	375	979	12,313
Fiji	1,849	515	2,364	13,386
New Zealand	308	269	577	5,653
Western Samoa	186	52	238	8,038
Tonga	546	168	714	5,164
Other Oceania	91	51	142	2,322
OCEANIA TOTAL	3,584	1,430	5,014	44,876

Not Reported	7,192	2,720	9,912	264,783
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TOTAL	229,919	106,758	336,677	6,447,850
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* Neareast is included in Asia in Census data.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
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EUROPE				
Western, Central, and Southern Europe				
Austria	568	370	938	11,894
Belgium	272	150	422	6,134
Denmark	396	398	794	9,765
Finland	231	216	447	4,000
France	1,085	610	1,695	25,507
Germany	5,048	3,072	8,120	104,245
Greece	851	448	1,299	16,930
Ireland	643	613	1,256	18,878
Italy	2,094	1,486	3,580	48,297
Netherlands	1,006	907	1,913	25,384
Norway	354	238	592	5,805
Portugal	4,942	878	5,820	37,202
Spain	756	289	1,045	13,523
Sweden	467	366	833	11,527
Switzerland	476	302	778	10,626
United Kingdom	5,240	4,491	9,731	135,391
W,C,S Europe Total	24,429	14,834	39,263	485,108
Eastern Europe				
Czechoslovakia	569	441	1,010	11,892
Estonia	27	45	72	1,185
Hungary	615	579	1,194	19,130
Latvia	285	145	430	3,289
Lithuania	36	46	82	2,750
Poland	1,352	998	2,350	29,278
Romania	722	314	1,036	17,699
Yugoslavia	419	426	845	18,056
Eastern Europe Total	4,025	2,994	7,019	103,279
Former Soviet Union	1,291	743	2,034	77,430
Other Europe	333	201	534	6,447
EUROPE TOTAL	29,602	18,470	48,072	661,638

SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	525	324	849	26,968
Bolivia	275	215	490	7,032
Brazil	662	391	1,053	13,010
Chile	764	582	1,346	14,524
Colombia	619	453	1,072	30,680
Ecuador	239	175	414	19,524
Guyana	219	203	422	4,187
Peru	1,762	1,278	3,040	37,615
Uruguay	52	25	77	2,742
Venezuela	261	96	357	4,748
Other S. America	78	88	166	2,597
SOUTH AMERICA TOTAL	5,456	3,830	9,286	163,627

AFRICA				
Cape Verde	8	8	16	129
Egypt	419	315	734	17,576
Ethiopia	1,309	132	1,441	9,065
Ghana	182	57	239	1,538
Kenya	283	169	452	2,854
Morocco	181	46	227	2,854
Nigeria	760	272	1,032	6,073
Senegal	16	0	16	223
South Africa	372	406	778	9,687
Other Africa	1,264	518	1,782	15,516
AFRICA TOTAL	4,794	1,923	6,717	65,515

Ranked by Contra Costa Totals:

S,C,SE ASIA	49.6%	39.7%	46.4%	27.2%
MEXICO	18.1%	17.4%	16.5%	38.4%
W,C,S EUROPE	10.6%	14.3%	12.0%	7.7%
CENTRAL AMERICA	4.0%	6.0%	4.7%	8.4%
NE ASIA	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	3.8%
CANADA	2.4%	4.3%	3.0%	2.3%
SOUTH AMERICA	2.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%
EASTERN EUROPE	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%
AFRICA	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%
OCEANIA	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%
CARIBBEAN	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
FORMER SOVIET UNION	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
Not Reported	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	4.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FOREIGN BORN PERSONS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1990

SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS, STF 4

FBORIG3

Spreadsheet 6.2b

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
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IMMIGRATED 1980 TO 1990				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	71,434	22,852	94,286	1,137,774
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	17,612	9,938	27,550	1,263,152
Central America	5,924	3,248	9,172	367,424
Canada	1,006	860	1,866	23,487
Caribbean	619	297	916	18,898
Other North America				132
EUROPE	6,308	4,020	10,328	124,812
SOUTH AMERICA	2,660	1,897	4,557	74,683
AFRICA	3,065	968	4,033	36,203
OCEANIA	1,947	704	2,651	21,655
SOVIET UNION	573	188	761	41,214
NOT REPORTED	3,791	1,235	5,026	146,226
TOTAL	114,939	46,207	161,146	3,255,660

IMMIGRATED BEFORE '80				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	53,639	24,671	78,310	862,827
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	19,404	8,610	28,014	1,210,996
Central America	3,358	3,116	6,474	175,603
Canada	4,552	8,610	13,162	126,900
Caribbean	1,695	1,002	2,697	59,714
Other North America	28	10	38	504
EUROPE	22,479	14,009	36,488	47,002
SOUTH AMERICA	2,796	1,933	4,729	88,944
AFRICA	1,729	955	2,684	29,661
OCEANIA	1,637	726	2,363	23,221
SOVIET UNION	718	555	1,273	36,216
NOT REPORTED	3,401	1,485	4,886	118,557
TOTAL	115,436	65,682	181,118	2,780,145

TOTAL				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	125,073	47,523	172,596	2,000,601
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	37,016	18,548	55,564	2,474,148
Central America	9,282	6,364	15,646	543,027
Canada	5,558	9,470	15,028	150,387
Caribbean	2,314	1,299	3,613	78,612
Other North America	28	10	38	636
EUROPE	28,787	18,029	46,816	171,814
SOUTH AMERICA	5,456	3,830	9,286	163,627
AFRICA	4,794	1,923	6,717	65,864
OCEANIA	3,584	1,430	5,014	44,876
SOVIET UNION	1,291	743	2,034	77,430
NOT REPORTED	7,192	2,720	9,912	264,783
TOTAL	230,375	111,889	342,264	6,035,805

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
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IMMIGRATED 1980 TO 1990				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	62.1%	49.5%	58.5%	34.9%
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	15.3%	21.5%	17.1%	38.8%
Central America	5.2%	7.0%	5.7%	11.3%
Canada	0.9%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%
Caribbean	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Other North America	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
EUROPE	5.5%	8.7%	6.4%	3.8%
SOUTH AMERICA	2.3%	4.1%	2.8%	2.3%
AFRICA	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	1.1%
OCEANIA	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	0.7%
SOVIET UNION	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
NOT REPORTED	3.3%	2.7%	3.1%	4.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

IMMIGRATED BEFORE '80				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	46.5%	37.6%	43.2%	31.0%
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	16.8%	13.1%	15.5%	43.6%
Central America	2.9%	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%
Canada	3.9%	13.1%	7.3%	4.6%
Caribbean	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Other North America	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
EUROPE	19.5%	21.3%	20.1%	1.7%
SOUTH AMERICA	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%
AFRICA	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%
OCEANIA	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%
SOVIET UNION	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%
NOT REPORTED	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	4.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

PERCENT OF TOTAL WHO IMMIGRATED 1980-90, BY REGION				
ASIA (Includes Neareast)	57.1%	48.1%	54.6%	56.9%
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico	47.6%	53.6%	49.6%	51.1%
Central America	63.8%	51.0%	58.6%	67.7%
Canada	18.1%	9.1%	12.4%	15.6%
Caribbean	26.8%	22.9%	25.4%	24.0%
Other North America				
EUROPE	21.9%	22.3%	22.1%	72.6%
SOUTH AMERICA	48.8%	49.5%	49.1%	45.6%
AFRICA	63.9%	50.3%	60.0%	55.0%
OCEANIA	54.3%	49.2%	52.9%	48.3%
SOVIET UNION	44.4%	25.3%	37.4%	53.2%
NOT REPORTED				
TOTAL	49.9%	41.3%	47.1%	53.9%

BY WORLD REGION

Ranked by Contra Costa Totals:

TOTALS BY REGION - TO 1990				
S.C,SE ASIA	114,024	42,434	156,458	1,753,687
MEXICO	37,016	18,548	55,564	2,474,148
W,C,S EUROPE	24,429	14,834	39,263	485,108
CENTRAL AMERICA	9,302	6,364	15,666	543,027
NE ASIA	11,049	5,089	16,138	246,914
CANADA	5,558	4,641	10,199	150,387
SOUTH AMERICA	5,456	3,830	9,286	163,627
EASTERN EUROPE	4,025	2,994	7,019	103,279
AFRICA	4,794	1,923	6,717	65,515
OCEANIA	3,584	1,430	5,014	44,876
CARIBBEAN	2,314	1,299	3,613	78,612
FORMER SOVIET UNION	1,291	743	2,034	77,430
Not Reported	7,192	2,720	9,912	264,783
TOTAL	230,034	106,849	336,883	6,451,393

Ranked by Contra Costa Totals:

TOTALS BY REGION - TO 1990				
S.C,SE ASIA	49.6%	39.7%	46.4%	27.2%
MEXICO	16.1%	17.4%	16.5%	38.4%
CENTRAL EUROPE	10.6%	14.3%	12.0%	7.7%
CENTRAL AMERICA	4.0%	6.0%	4.7%	8.4%
NE ASIA	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	3.8%
CANADA	2.4%	4.3%	3.0%	2.3%
SOUTH AMERICA	2.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%
EASTERN EUROPE	1.7%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%
AFRICA	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%
OCEANIA	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%
CARIBBEAN	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
FORMER SOVIET UNION	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
Not Reported	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	4.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Neareast is included in Asia in Census data.

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B. Languages Spoken by County Residents

1. *Language Spoken at Home*

Information on the languages residents speak at home collected in the 1990 Census provides a good indication of recent immigrant status. While some families retain their native language after several generations in the U.S., in most cases, the first generation born in the U.S. switches to speaking English at home. The breakdown of language spoken at home is summarized Table 6.3 below. Spreadsheet 6.3a with city level details follows.

- More than one in six (18%) of Contra Costa County residents speaks a language other than English at home--a 64% increase from 1980.
- Spanish and Asian language speakers account for 41% and 33% respectively of those who speak a language other than English at home.

TABLE 6.3
LANGUAGE GROUPS SPOKEN BY PERSONS AGE 5 AND OVER
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1990

Language Group	Number	Percent
English	609,341	82 %
Spanish	55,291	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander languages	43,858	6%
European languages (excluding Spanish)	26,650	4%
Arabic	1,358	.2%
Other and Unspecified	6,797	1%
Total Population age 5 and older	743,500	100%

Source: 1990 Census

Among Asian languages, Chinese and Tagalog (from the Philippines) each account for 36%. Languages from India (which include Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, and Punjabi) make up 10% and Vietnamese for about 5%. Based on data from the public schools about 7% of non-English speakers speak a language from Laos. These do not show up in Census data because nationally Laotian speakers comprise a small percent of the total, though they are significant sector of

Contra Costa County's Asian Pacific Islander population.

2. *Linguistic Isolation*

Persons who speak a language other than English at home and speak little English are considered "linguistically isolated" by the Census Bureau. (Spreadsheet 6B with city-level detail is shown on the next page.)

- Nearly one in five people (18%) who speak a language other than English at home are linguistically isolated.
- 22% of Spanish speakers, 18% of Asian language speakers, but only 8% of speakers of other languages are linguistically isolated.
- In East and West Counties, one quarter of Spanish speakers speak little or no English. The figures are 20% in Central County and 12% in South County.
- 17%-18% of Asian language speakers in West, East and Central Counties are linguistically isolated. The figure is 12% in South County.

In actuality, a monolingual person may not be "linguistically isolated" if he or she lives in an area in which services, businesses and employment opportunities are available in that language. For example, in predominately Latino pockets of Richmond, Concord, and East County, monolingual Spanish speakers may be able to work and conduct all of their daily business in Spanish. Nevertheless inability to speak English severely limits their educational and employment opportunities.

C. Legal Immigrants and Refugees

This section describes the difference between primary and secondary migrants and presents figures on legal immigrants and refugees to Contra Costa County and asylees to the Bay Area.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

1990 CENSUS LANG2

WORLD REGION TOTALS

LANG2

PLACE	TOTAL POPULATION AGE 5+	TOTAL NON- ENGLISH	SPANISH OR SP. CREOLE	TOTAL ASIAN	TOTAL EUROPEAN	ARABIC	NATIVE NO. AMERICAN	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED
Alamo	11,585	1,034	202	256	524	26	0	26
Blackhawk	5,793	851	122	436	286	0	0	7
Danville	29,383	3,272	721	1,197	1,183	41	0	130
Lafayette	22,129	2,346	474	682	1,083	44	0	63
Moraga Town	15,070	1,945	441	738	629	92	0	45
Orinda	15,669	1,822	351	452	901	50	0	68
San Ramon	32,760	3,973	1,000	1,767	1,025	37	7	137
TOTAL SOUTH	132,389	15,243	3,311	5,528	5,631	290	7	476
		11.5%	2.5%	4.2%	4.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Antioch	55,991	7,614	4,426	1,598	1,432	25	0	133
Bay View	3,663	820	454	153	47	29	0	137
Bethel Island	2,180	174	60	0	114	0	0	0
Brentwood	6,809	1,956	1,711	86	148	0	6	5
Discovery Bay	5,007	158	55	31	72	0	0	0
Oakley	16,226	2,902	2,103	289	425	0	12	73
Pittsburg	42,901	12,245	7,276	3,229	1,251	32	0	457
West Pittsburg	15,557	4,159	2,648	1,196	220	14	0	81
TOTAL EAST	148,334	30,028	18,733	6,582	3,709	100	18	886
		20.2%	12.6%	4.4%	2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Clayton	6,858	574	154	134	230	29	0	27
Concord	102,819	18,975	8,027	5,664	4,107	209	41	927
Martinez	29,813	3,896	1,518	917	1,270	86	0	105
Pacheco	2,971	339	181	76	76	0	0	6
Pleasant Hill	29,491	3,679	1,052	1,121	1,326	97	0	83
Vine Hill	2,988	623	453	53	69	36	0	12
Walnut Creek	57,870	7,963	1,839	2,557	3,279	71	5	212
TOTAL CENTRAL	232,810	36,049	13,224	10,522	10,357	528	46	1,372
		15.5%	5.7%	4.5%	4.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Crockett	3,009	351	142	43	166	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	3,046	461	165	155	110	0	0	31
El Cerrito	21,679	5,594	830	3,399	1,047	77	0	241
El Sobrante	9,114	1,093	418	435	225	0	0	15
Hercules	15,376	6,195	691	4,748	499	81	0	176
Kensington	4,749	604	80	199	320	5	0	0
N. Richmond	2,066	556	200	52	7	0	0	297
Pinole	16,319	3,516	885	2,113	423	24	20	51
Richmond	80,064	17,935	8,683	5,582	1,844	132	31	1,663
Rodeo	7,004	1,336	399	711	148	34	0	44
Rollingwood	2,162	743	339	372	32	0	0	0
San Pablo	22,647	8,990	4,863	2,140	486	56	49	1,396
Tara Hills	4,732	796	387	275	78	0	0	56
TOTAL WEST	191,967	48,170	18,082	20,224	5,385	409	100	3,970
		25.1%	9.4%	10.5%	2.8%	0.2%	0.1%	2.1%
TOTAL COUNTY *	743,500	134,159	55,291	43,858	26,650	1,358	191	6,797
		18.0%	7.4%	5.9%	3.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%

* Four regions do not total to Total County because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
1990 CENSUS

LANG2

LANG2

ASIAN LANGAUGES										
PLACE	TOTAL	ASIAN	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Mon-Khmer	ASIAN	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	ASIAN INDIAN
	ASIAN	SOUTHEAST	CENTRAL				LANGUAGES			
Alamo	256	27	27	0	0	189	108	68	13	40
Blackhawk	436	85	42	43	0	278	207	0	71	73
Danville	1,197	208	116	92	0	798	701	59	38	191
Lafayette	682	30	30	0	0	585	356	155	74	67
Moraga Town	738	40	37	3	0	681	596	43	42	17
Orinda	452	35	35	0	0	384	289	30	65	33
San Ramon	1,767	491	448	43	0	1,028	766	88	174	248
TOTAL SOUTH	5,528	916	735	181	0	3,943	3,023	443	477	669
	4.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Antioch	1,598	766	721	45	0	710	546	81	83	122
Bay View	153	108	53	55	0	45	45	0	0	0
Bethel Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood	86	34	34	0	0	52	33	19	0	0
Discovery Bay	31	18	18	0	0	13	0	13	0	0
Oakley	289	195	195	0	0	89	71	18	0	5
Pittsburg	3,229	2,576	2,399	121	56	309	252	31	26	344
West Pittsburg	1,196	832	588	244	0	296	287	9	0	68
TOTAL EAST	6,582	4,529	4,008	465	56	1,514	1,234	171	109	539
	4.4%	3.1%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
Clayton	134	44	33	11	0	60	35	19	6	30
Concord	5,664	2,170	1,823	338	9	2,941	2,017	297	627	553
Martinez	917	335	298	37	0	446	235	111	100	136
Pacheco	76	60	60	0	0	16	16	0	0	0
Pleasant Hill	1,121	270	199	71	0	843	486	175	182	8
Vine Hill	53	41	41	0	0	12	0	12	0	0
Walnut Creek	2,557	397	354	43	0	1,813	1,179	334	300	347
TOTAL CENTRAL	10,522	3,317	2,808	500	9	6,131	3,968	948	1,215	1,074
	4.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Crockett	43	43	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	155	19	19	0	0	118	22	72	24	18
El Cerrito	3,399	348	165	144	39	2,824	2,075	508	241	227
El Sobrante	435	148	108	40	0	210	173	12	25	77
Hercules	4,748	2,941	2,839	102	0	1,596	1,329	141	126	211
Kensington	199	5	5	0	0	163	69	84	10	31
N. Richmond	52	47	0	0	47	5	5	0	0	0
Pinole	2,113	957	820	137	0	1,036	723	158	155	120
Richmond	5,582	2,179	1,649	292	238	2,903	2,072	387	444	500
Rodeo	711	469	419	50	0	146	142	4	0	96
Rollingwood	372	276	233	43	0	14	14	0	0	82
San Pablo	2,140	1,213	1,035	130	48	575	381	72	122	352
Tara Hills	275	181	181	0	0	81	75	6	0	13
TOTAL WEST	20,224	8,826	7,473	981	372	9,671	7,080	1,444	1,147	1,727
	10.5%	4.6%	3.9%	0.5%	0.2%	5.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%
TOTAL COUNTY *	43,858	17,991	15,287	2,267	437	21,717	15,612	3,096	3,009	4,150
	5.9%	2.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.1%	2.9%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%

* Four regions do not total to Total County because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
1990 CENSUS**

LANG2

LANG2

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES									
PLACE	TOTAL	EUROPEAN	German	West	Scandinavian	Greek	Italian	French	Portuguese or
	EUROPEAN	CENTRAL		Germanic				Fr. Creole	Port. Creole
Alamo	524	369	92	44	38	10	73	102	10
Blackhawk	286	164	49	0	26	0	53	27	9
Danville	1,183	821	159	83	31	90	154	267	37
Lafayette	1,083	772	233	63	53	52	133	220	18
Moraga Town	629	380	122	6	47	16	74	90	25
Orinda	901	534	124	37	60	48	61	194	10
San Ramon	1,025	773	245	53	34	55	114	147	125
TOTAL SOUTH	5,631	3,813	1,024	286	289	271	662	1,047	234
	4.3%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%
Antioch	1,432	1,153	248	49	40	91	282	208	235
Bay View	47	33	26	0	0	0	7	0	0
Bethel Island	114	114	74	0	0	8	18	0	14
Brentwood	148	148	23	7	5	0	26	46	41
Discovery Bay	72	36	15	0	0	0	21	0	0
Oakley	425	403	46	9	0	23	107	47	171
Pittsburg	1,251	992	195	11	8	54	539	106	79
West Pittsburg	220	161	48	11	11	21	21	24	25
TOTAL EAST	3,709	3,040	675	87	64	197	1,021	431	565
	2.5%	2.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Clayton	230	147	45	18	8	8	25	43	0
Concord	4,107	2,206	597	106	181	227	528	397	170
Martinez	1,270	869	211	64	41	61	193	121	178
Pacheco	76	49	14	9	0	0	19	7	0
Pleasant Hill	1,326	904	312	29	68	116	178	119	82
Vine Hill	69	38	16	0	5	0	17	0	0
Walnut Creek	3,279	1,871	617	110	138	131	296	486	93
TOTAL CENTRAL	10,357	6,084	1,812	336	441	543	1,256	1,173	523
	4.4%	2.6%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Crockett	166	158	7	0	0	0	118	21	12
E. Richmond Heights	110	68	17	0	0	7	20	24	0
El Cerrito	1,047	822	82	84	19	20	348	144	125
El Sobrante	225	138	23	15	9	0	34	38	19
Hercules	499	276	52	59	6	10	51	98	0
Kensington	320	188	110	12	24	0	0	38	4
N. Richmond	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Pinole	423	342	202	29	11	13	0	29	58
Richmond	1,844	1,365	314	39	103	34	214	514	147
Rodeo	148	148	23	0	0	0	34	25	66
Rollingwood	32	32	11	0	0	0	0	0	21
San Pablo	486	446	41	0	32	0	68	126	179
Tara Hills	78	72	29	19	0	4	6	6	8
TOTAL WEST	5,385	4,062	911	257	204	88	893	1,070	639
	2.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
TOTAL COUNTY *	26,650	18,217	4,693	1,054	1,066	1,132	4,150	4,056	2,066
	3.6%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%

* Four regions do not total to Total County because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
1990 CENSUS

LANG2

LANG2

PLACE	EUROPEAN LANGS. CCNT.							
	EUROPEAN EASTERN	Polish	Russian	South Slavic	Other Slavic	Yiddish	Hungarian	OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN
Alamo	59	14	0	0	10	0	35	96
Blackhawk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
Danville	283	20	75	0	95	0	93	79
Lafayette	176	70	30	26	22	9	19	135
Moraga Town	79	0	8	38	12	0	21	170
Orinda	246	52	49	95	50	0	0	121
San Ramon	116	6	45	0	41	0	24	136
TOTAL SOUTH	959	162	207	159	230	9	192	859
	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%
Antioch	182	152	12	18	0	0	0	97
Bay View	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bethel Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brentwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discovery Bay	36	0	6	0	30	0	0	0
Oakley	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	8
Pittsburg	100	63	0	6	16	8	7	159
West Pittsburg	28	8	0	6	0	8	6	31
TOTAL EAST	360	230	25	30	46	16	13	309
	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Clayton	29	17	8	0	4	0	0	54
Concord	772	346	136	85	64	7	134	1,129
Martinez	188	34	65	9	43	5	32	213
Pacheco	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	19
Pleasant Hill	260	57	120	26	8	0	49	162
Vine Hill	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walnut Creek	592	83	270	85	56	22	76	816
TOTAL CENTRAL	1,880	568	607	205	175	34	291	2,393
	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Crockett	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
E. Richmond Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
El Cerrito	70	14	23	33	0	0	0	155
El Sobrante	41	8	0	8	0	10	15	46
Hercules	53	0	12	25	6	0	10	170
Kensington	95	19	45	17	9	0	5	37
N. Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinole	51	20	0	26	0	0	5	30
Richmond	213	67	7	98	34	0	7	266
Rodeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rollingwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Pablo	40	9	0	0	11	11	9	0
Tara Hills	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WEST	577	143	87	207	68	21	51	746
	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
TOTAL COUNTY *	3,904	1,118	1,001	601	530	107	547	4,529
	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%

* Four regions do not total to Total County because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

**SPEAKERS OF LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH
1993 CENSUS--CONTRA COSTA COUNTY**

lingiso2

PLACE				SPANISH				ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER				OTHER LANGUAGES			
	Total Population Age 5+	Speak Language Other Than English @ Home	% of Total Population	Speak Spanish at Home	% of Total Population	Speak English Not At All or Not Well	% of Spanish Speakers Who Speak Little English	Speak Asian Languages at Home	% of Total Population	Speak English Not At All or Not Well	% of Asian Lang. Speakers Who Speak Little English	Speak Other Languages at Home	% of Total Population	Speak English Not At All or Not Well	% of Other Lang. Speakers Who Speak Little English
WEST COUNTY															
Bay View	3,663	820	22%	454	12%	61	13%	290	8%	86	30%	76	2%	11	14%
Crockett	3,009	351	12%	142	5%	13	9%	43	1%	13	30%	166	6%	18	11%
E. Richmond Heights	3,046	461	15%	165	5%	22	13%	168	6%	26	15%	128	4%	24	19%
El Cerrito	21,679	5,594	26%	830	4%	87	10%	3,295	15%	745	23%	1,469	7%	99	7%
El Sobrante	9,114	1,093	12%	418	5%	46	11%	358	4%	94	26%	317	3%	24	8%
Hercules	15,376	6,195	40%	691	4%	105	15%	4,679	30%	546	12%	825	5%	50	6%
Kensington	4,749	604	13%	80	2%	0	0%	168	4%	22	13%	356	7%	6	2%
N. Richmond	2,066	556	27%	200	10%	94	47%	349	17%	124	36%	7	0%	0	0%
Pinole	16,319	3,516	22%	885	5%	96	11%	2,021	12%	267	13%	610	4%	72	12%
Richmond	80,064	17,935	22%	8,683	11%	2,211	25%	6,322	8%	1,581	25%	2,930	4%	214	7%
Rodeo	7,004	1,336	19%	399	6%	80	20%	632	9%	89	14%	305	4%	30	10%
Rollingwood	2,162	743	34%	339	16%	75	22%	290	13%	45	16%	114	5%	12	11%
San Pablo	22,647	8,990	40%	4,863	21%	1,576	32%	3,076	14%	67	2%	1,051	5%	198	19%
Tara Hills	4,732	796	17%	387	8%	33	9%	277	6%	46	17%	132	3%	5	4%
TOTAL WEST	195,630	48,990	25%	18,536	9%	4,499	24%	21,968	11%	3,751	17%	8,486	4%	763	9%
EAST COUNTY															
Antioch City	55,991	7,614	14%	4,426	8%	749	17%	1,566	3%	383	24%	1,622	3%	151	9%
Bethel Island CDP	2,180	174	8%	60	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	114	5%	0	0%
Brentwood City	6,809	1,956	29%	1,711	25%	535	31%	86	1%	22	26%	159	2%	15	9%
Discovery Bay CDP	5,007	158	3%	55	1%	0	0%	31	1%	13	42%	72	1%	6	8%
Oakley CDP	16,226	2,902	18%	2,103	13%	493	23%	348	2%	54	16%	451	3%	34	8%
Pittsburg City	42,901	12,245	29%	7,276	17%	2,121	29%	3,292	8%	414	13%	1,677	4%	165	10%
West Pittsburg CDP	15,557	4,159	27%	2,648	17%	613	23%	1,195	8%	238	20%	316	2%	38	12%
TOTAL EAST	144,671	29,208	20%	18,279	13%	4,511	25%	6,518	5%	1,124	17%	4,411	3%	409	9%
SOUTH COUNTY															
Alamo CDP	11,585	1,034	9%	202	2%	74	37%	216	2%	31	14%	616	5%	20	3%
Blackhawk CDP	5,793	851	15%	122	2%	15	12%	370	6%	15	4%	359	6%	20	6%
Danville	29,383	3,272	11%	721	2%	58	8%	1,118	4%	53	5%	1,433	5%	62	4%
Lafayette City	22,129	2,346	11%	474	2%	23	5%	642	3%	85	13%	1,230	6%	59	5%
Moraga Town City	15,070	1,945	13%	441	3%	35	8%	755	5%	99	13%	749	5%	31	4%
Orinda City	15,669	1,822	12%	351	2%	39	11%	432	3%	48	11%	1,039	7%	37	4%
San Ramon	32,760	3,973	12%	1,000	3%	154	15%	1,651	5%	301	18%	1,322	4%	47	4%
TOTAL SOUTH	132,389	15,243	12%	3,311	3%	398	12%	5,184	4%	632	12%	6,748	5%	276	4%
CENTRAL COUNTY															
Clayton City	6,858	574	8%	154	2%	0	0%	110	2%	19	17%	310	5%	14	5%
Concord City	102,819	18,975	18%	8,027	8%	1,886	23%	5,938	6%	1,020	17%	5,010	5%	593	12%
Martinez City	29,813	3,896	13%	1,518	5%	186	12%	877	3%	186	21%	1,501	5%	79	5%
Pleasant Hill City	29,491	3,679	12%	1,052	4%	86	8%	1,146	4%	265	23%	1,481	5%	106	7%
Pacheco	2,971	339	11%	181	6%	0	0%	82	3%	5	6%	76	3%	7	9%
Vine Hill CDP	2,988	623	21%	453	15%	141	31%	65	2%	21	32%	105	4%	6	6%
Walnut Creek City	57,870	7,963	14%	1,839	3%	354	19%	2,305	4%	327	14%	3,819	7%	333	9%
TOTAL CENTRAL	232,810	36,049	15%	13,224	6%	2,653	20%	10,523	5%	1,843	18%	12,302	5%	1,138	9%
COUNTY TOTAL *	743,500	134,159	18%	55,291	7%	12,227	22%	45,079	6%	8,103	18%	33,789	5%	2,757	8%

* Four regions do not total to County Total because of other unincorporated regions not shown.

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

1. *Primary and Secondary Migrants*

Primary migrants are those who settled in Contra Costa County upon arrival. Figures on this group (presented below) are relatively accurate. **Secondary** migrants are those who move here from another state or county. It is much more difficult to estimate secondary migration. The State Department of Finance estimates that while Contra Costa received 324 Southeast Asian new arrivals in 1987-88, it received approximately 725 secondary migrants--*more than twice as many*. During the early and mid-1980's, nearly all Southeast Asians came to this county as refugees. The Department of Finance used school language data to estimate secondary migration (Hoag). Now that Southeast Asians have been here longer, many students are born here, so these data can no longer be used as an indicator of secondary migration. Similarly, estimates are not available for non-Southeast Asian immigrants. The important point is: **the total number of refugees in the county is far greater than the number of *primary* refugees.**

2. *Primary Legal Immigrants and Refugees*

Legal immigrants are non-U.S. nationals admitted to the U.S. and lawfully accorded the privilege of residing in this country permanently.

Refugees are persons who are permitted to reside in the U.S. due to a well-founded fear of persecution in their home country for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political affiliation. The determination of who is granted refugee status is shaped by U.S. foreign policy.

Data compiled by the State Department of Finance combine immigrants and refugees. Table 6.3, which shows legal immigrants by world region of origin, summarizes the information given in a detailed table on the following page, which shows immigrants and refugees by country of origin. Demographic characteristics of legal immigrants and refugees who arrived in Contra Costa county in 1991:

- 55% are female; 45% are male.
- About two-thirds of both men and women are married. 34% of the men, but only 24% of the women are single. Many more women than men are widowed.

TABLE 6.4:
MARITAL STATUS OF LEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES
TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1991 IN PERCENTS

	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Total
Female	64 %	24 %	9 %	3 %	100 %
Male	61 %	34 %	3 %	2 %	100 %

Source: State Department of Finance, 1991

- A smaller share of immigrants and refugees are in the youngest and oldest age groups than is true of the County population. One third of immigrants are between the ages of 5 and 25, compared to only 21 % of the general population.

TABLE 6.5:
AGE BREAKDOWN OF LEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES
COMPARED TO THE COUNTY POPULATION,
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1991 IN PERCENTS

Age Group	1991 Immigrants	1990 County Population
0-4	4 %	8 %
5-24	33 %	21 %
25-44	36 %	35 %
45-64	16 %	20 %
65 +	8 %	11 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Source: State Department of Finance, 1991 and 1990 Census

TABLE 6.6
LEGAL IMMIGRATION TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
BY REGION OF ORIGIN, 1986-92

Continent	Number	Percent
Asia (South, Southeast, Central)	13,728	58%
North and Central America	3,470	15%
Near and Middle East	2,466	10%
Europe	2,338	10%
South America	909	4%
Africa	500	2%
Oceania	405	2%
Total	23,816	100%

Source: State Department of Finance, 1992

- 58% of legal immigrants and refugees came from East, Central and Southeast Asia during the 1986-92.
- 15% came from North America (mostly Mexico).
- 10% came from the Middle East and Near East (mostly Afghanistan and Iran).
- 10% came from Europe (primarily the United Kingdom, followed by the Former Soviet Union).
- Fewer than 10% came from other regions.

Table 6.7, with accompanying spreadsheet 6.7a and pie chart 6.7b on the following pages, show the countries of origin that sent more than 900 primary legal immigrants and refugees to Contra Costa County in the seven year period from 1986-92. (These are the same as the previous table, but presented by country rather than continent.)

- One in five came from the Philippines, 13% from Mexico, 6% each from China and India, and 5% from Iran and Vietnam; 4% of legal immigrants were from Laos (primarily as refugees) and the remaining 46% of all immigrants came from one of 45 other countries.

TABLE 6.7
IMMIGRATION TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
FROM LEADING COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1986-92

Continent	Number	Percent
Philippines	4,843	20%
Mexico	1,764	7%
China	1,543	7%
India	1,380	6%
Vietnam	1,178	5%
Iran	1,040	4%
Laos	978	4%
Others	11,090	47%
TOTAL	23,816	100%

Source: State Department of Finance, 1992

3. *Refugees*

Refugees comprised 13-15% of legal immigrants who came to the U.S. each year since the mid-1980's (State Department of Finance). The spreadsheet 6C, on the following page, shows the primary refugee arrivals by country of origin, by year.

- In FY 91, of the 435 primary refugees to Contra Costa County, 60% came from Laos, 20% from Vietnam, 10% from the former Soviet Union, 8% from the Near East and the remaining 2% from other regions.

4. *Asylees*

Asylum status is similar to refugee status except that asylum seekers already live in the U.S. at the time that they request permission to stay. Persons who apply for asylum but are denied enter deportation proceedings. In addition, the number of persons granted asylum is relatively small, so many with legitimate cause to apply choose to remain undocumented.

- Of the nearly 60,000 Central Americans who applied for asylum to the U.S.

LEGAL FOREIGN IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, GROUPED BY WORLD REGION
ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES AND CALIFORNIA, 1986-91
RANKED BY EAST BAY TOTAL WITHIN WORLD REGION
 State Dept. of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
 Elizabeth Hoag, (916) 323-4103

Includes immigrants admitted for legal residence, refugees approved and admitted, and asylees approved.
 California (and the county indicated) is the primary destination of these immigrants.
 Those who migrate from another state or county are not included in the totals below.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	SEVEN YEAR TOTAL 1986-92			
	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
AFRICA				
Ethiopia	518	49	567	5,353
Nigeria	247	60	307	2,279
Egypt	152	108	260	5,332
South Africa	92	99	191	3,492
Kenya	77	38	115	1,027
Ghana	55	33	88	705
Liberia	100	17	117	306
Morocco	51	12	63	1,028
Sierra Leone	22	7	29	270
Cape Verde	5	1	6	28
Other Africa	324	76	400	4,179
AFRICA TOTAL	1,643	500	2,143	23,999
S. C. & SE ASIA				
Philippines	12,091	4,843	16,934	174,875
China Mainland	7,833	1,543	9,376	75,363
Vietnam	5,966	1,178	7,144	124,946
India	3,456	1,380	4,836	36,832
Korea	1,874	787	2,661	59,975
Taiwan	1,941	895	2,836	39,928
Hong Kong	2,675	774	3,449	23,961
Laos	914	978	1,892	28,557
Cambodia	1,058	34	1,092	19,526
Thailand	692	413	1,105	20,881
Japan	591	227	818	13,789
Indonesia	285	208	493	7,903
Malaysia	214	94	308	3,242
Bangladesh	63	37	100	1,607
Other Asia	1,017	337	1,354	11,402
S. C. SE ASIA TOTAL	40,670	13,728	54,398	642,787
NEAR & MIDDLE EAST				
Afghanistan	3,404	686	4,090	8,207
Iran	1,480	1,040	2,520	61,389
Pakistan	754	295	1,049	8,486
Israel	217	72	289	6,722
Jordan	172	190	362	5,115
Lebanon	161	66	227	8,858
Turkey	72	39	111	3,618
Syria	44	43	87	5,361
Iraq	36	35	71	3,110
N. & M. EAST TOTAL	6,340	2,466	8,806	110,866
EUROPE				
United Kingdom	855	623	1,478	32,193
Soviet Union	414	273	687	29,327
Romania	486	118	604	8,729
Poland	328	218	546	5,503
Germany	325	194	519	6,801
France	259	95	354	4,635
Ireland	204	167	371	5,708
Portugal	213	68	281	1,789
Czechoslovakia	135	87	222	2,215
Sweden	90	52	142	2,152
Italy	91	53	144	2,491
Netherlands	78	53	131	1,636
Spain	88	27	115	1,533
Greece	79	26	105	1,859
Hungary	60	42	102	1,889
Other Europe	418	242	660	10,233
EUROPE TOTAL	4,123	2,338	6,461	118,693

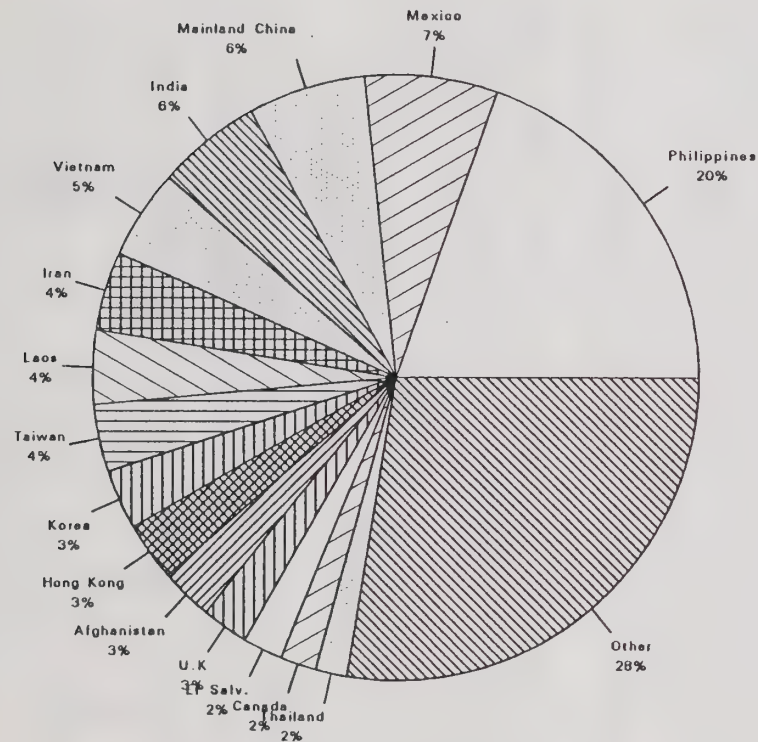
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	SEVEN YEAR TOTAL 1986-92			
	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	STATE
N. & C. AMERICA				
Mexico	3,774	1,784	5,538	248,007
El Salvador	757	521	1,278	49,645
Nicaragua	753	303	1,056	13,977
Canada	546	476	1,022	15,078
Guatemala	215	102	317	18,143
Jamaica	146	50	196	2,663
Honduras	95	38	133	5,049
Cuba	96	32	128	5,897
Panama	60	74	134	2,168
Costa Rica	45	36	81	1,714
Trinidad & Tobago	37	23	60	1,066
Dominican Republic	34	18	52	625
Belize	29	12	41	3,698
Haiti	25	4	29	462
Barbados	10	6	16	131
Bahamas	9	1	10	101
Other North America	45	10	55	722
N. & C. AMERICA TOTAL	6,676	3,470	10,146	369,146
OCEANIA				
Fiji	813	231	1,044	6,117
Australia	120	72	192	3,023
New Zealand	88	61	149	1,638
Other Oceania	143	41	184	2,150
OCEANIA TOTAL	1,164	405	1,569	12,928
SOUTH AMERICA				
Peru	471	352	823	9,301
Brazil	157	96	253	3,324
Columbia	157	96	253	5,411
Chile	130	103	233	2,601
Argentina	107	64	171	4,145
Guyana	55	80	135	1,186
Venezuela	74	47	121	1,165
Bolivia	52	29	81	1,281
Ecuador	33	23	56	2,888
Other S. America	34	19	53	808
SOUTH AMERICA TOTAL	1,270	909	2,179	32,110
ALL COUNTRIES TOTAL	61,886	23,816	85,702	1,310,529

LEGAL IMMIGRATION TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1986-1992, BY WORLD REGION

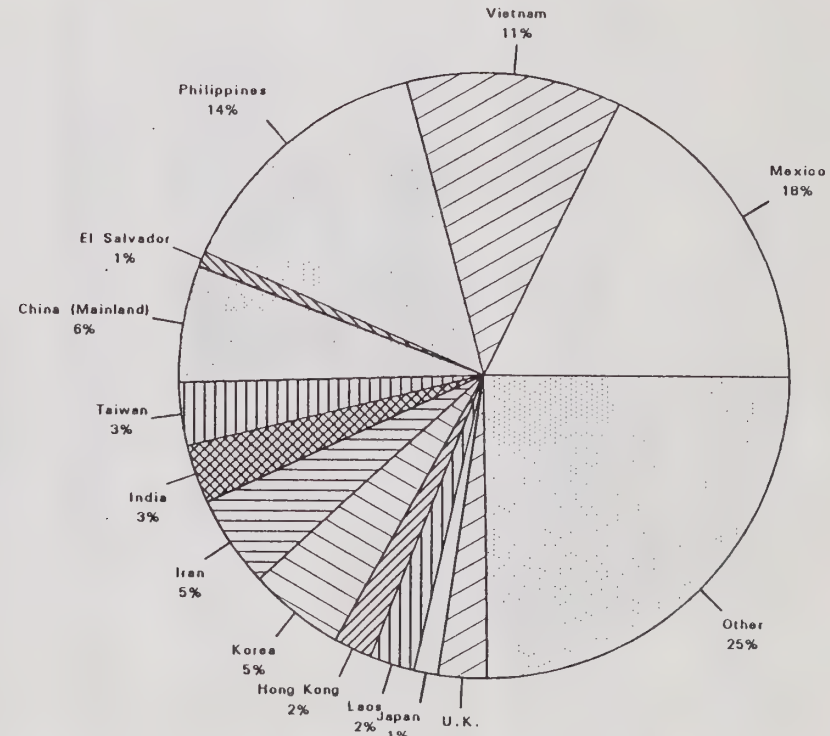
REGION	CONTRA COSTA		CALIFORNIA	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
S. C. SE ASIA	13,728	57.6%	642,787	49.0%
N. AND C. AMERICA	3,470	14.6%	369,146	28.2%
N. AND M. EAST	2,466	10.4%	110,866	8.5%
EUROPE	2,338	9.8%	118,693	9.1%
S. AMERICA	909	3.8%	32,110	2.5%
AFRICA	500	2.1%	23,999	1.8%
OCEANIA	405	1.7%	12,928	1.0%
TOTAL	23,816	100.0%	1,310,529	100.0%

Legal Foreign Immigration By Country of Origin

Contra Costa County and California, 1986 - 1992



Contra Costa County



California

Source: State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
 Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay
 (510) 451-2846

nationwide in 1989, only 5,300 (8.8%) were granted. Nationally, about 9,500 people were granted asylum each year during the late 1980's. Nearly half of these were from Nicaragua, followed by Iran (1,000), El Salvador (500) and fewer than 200 from Guatemala. (Oakland Tribune, 7/9/90, A5)

Spreadsheets 6D and 6E that follow show the breakdown by nationality of persons *granted* asylum from FY 86-91 and those *seeking* asylum, FY 92 from the San Francisco District Office. The Immigration and Naturalization Office in San Francisco handles all cases for the Western states, including Hawaii and Alaska. Data are not available at the county level.

The number of persons granted asylum each year varied considerably during FY 86-91, from 155 cases in FY 86 to 1342 cases in FY 89 and back to 787 cases in FY 90. The top three countries of origin were Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Iran. In FY 91, the largest number (101 of the 400 cases for the half of FY 91) were from Ethiopia.

Over 8,000 asylum seekers applied to the San Francisco District Office in FY 91. Nearly 3,500 were Central Americans and nearly 3,000 were Asians. Many more countries are represented among those *seeking* Asylum than those actually *granted* asylum.

D. Undocumented Immigrants, Legalization, and Deportation

1. Undocumented Immigrants

Undocumented immigrants (also referred to as "illegal aliens") are persons who reside in the U.S. without legal status. Undocumented immigrants come from all over the world and arrive either without a visa, or enter the U.S. on a non-immigrant visa such as a student or visitor visa and then remain after it expires.

Estimates of the number of undocumented persons by county vary widely.

- The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) estimates that the current undocumented population of California is 1.3 million and the Government Accounting Office estimates that it is 1.7 million. This yields a range of 4.3% to 5.2% of California's population of about 32 million. Using these figures, the INS estimates that the undocumented population for the East Bay (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties) is between 23,000 and 33,000.
- The State Department of Finance estimates that the undocumented population for Contra Costa County is about 3,500 but that is probably a low estimate.

INS data on persons legalized through the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act,

REFUGEE COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP — FY 91, 90, 89, and 87
PRIMARY ARRIVALS TO ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES
RANKED BY FOUR-YEAR TOTAL IN EAST BAY

US Dept. of Health & Human Services
Office of Refugee Resettlement*

REFUG91

COUNTRY	FY 91			FY 90			FY 89			1987	FOUR-YEAR TOTAL	% Total
	ALAMEDA	CONTRA COSTA	EAST BAY	ALAMEDA	CONTRA CO	EAST BAY	ALAMEDA	CONTRA CO	EAST BAY	EAST BAY	EAST BAY	EAST BAY
VIETNAM	443	88	531	498	116	614	390	105	495	642	2,282	34%
AFGHANISTAN	270	25	295	252	63	315	200	29	229	496	1,335	20%
LAOS	145	261	406	154	177	331	153	121	274	100	1,111	16%
USSR	258	44	302	203	99	302	193	49	242	7	853	13%
CAMBODIA	0	0	0	50	0	50	23	0	23	274	347	5%
IRAN	8	9	17	12	8	20	25	9	34	161	232	3%
ROMANIA	49	5	54	38	0	38	23	3	26	74	192	3%
ETHIOPIA	58	3	61	56	1	57	28	3	31	19	168	2%
POLAND	2	0	2	11	3	14	6	4	10	54	80	1%
THAILAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	73	1%
CHINA—Mainland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	1%
CUBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	20	23	0%
HUNGARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	10	0%
CZECHOSLAVAKIA	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	0	7	0	10	0%
NICARAGUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0%
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	1%
TOTAL	1,233	435	1,668	1,274	470	1,744	1,051	326	1,377	1,972	6,761	100%

*Based on documents from the Refugee Data Center,
ICM and other federal agencies available on 10/15/91
and may not include information on all refugees.

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 *1991 TOTAL

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Benin			1				1
Equatorial Guinea	1						1
Ethiopia	3	15	37	52	64	72	243
Ghana	1						1
Kenya				1			1
Liberia						1	1
Libya	1		1	1	1		4
Somalia			2	7	18	7	34
South Africa			2	3			5
Sudan					1		1
Togo					1		1
Zimbabwe			2		2		4
AFRICA TOTAL	5	16	45	64	87	80	297

Afghanistan	5		8	1	6	14	34
Burma				1	4	3	8
China Mainland		4	3	6	63	24	100
India			1			11	12
Pakistan				1	1		2
Sri Lanka					2	3	5
NEAR EAST & C. ASIA TOTAL	5	4	12	9	76	55	161

Iran	81	149	223	104	52	44	653
Iraq			4		4	1	9
Jordan				1			1
Kuwait						2	2
Lebanon			7	3	2	5	17
Syria				1			1
MIDDLE EAST TOTAL	81	149	234	109	58	52	683

Cambodia/Kampuchea					1		1
Laos					2	8	10
Philippines	3			1	3		7
Vietnam		4	2	1	1		8
SOUTHEAST ASIA TOTAL	175	310	494	238	275	222	1,714

* The 1991 figures include the first 6 months only

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute, (510)451-2846

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 *1991 TOTAL

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Bulgaria		1			3		4
Czechoslovakia	3		2	3		1	9
East Germany		1	1				2
Hungary	4		5	1			10
Poland	10	12	14	11		4	51
Romania	1	8	20	48	8	2	87
Soviet Union		2		5	26	9	42
Yugoslavia		2	1		6		9
EUROPE TOTAL	18	26	43	68	43	16	214

Cuba			1	5	1		7
El Salvador	16	11	75	240	164	101	607
Guatemala	1	4	7	31	28	7	78
Honduras			1	1	3	2	7
Nicaragua	27	25	881	799	296	63	2091
Panama				8	3		11
C AMERICA TOTAL	44	40	965	1084	495	173	2801

Chile		1	6	1			8
Colombia				1			1
Peru			1	8	2	4	15
Suriname		3			18	8	29
Venezuela				2			2
S AMERICA TOTAL	0	4	7	12	20	12	55

Fiji					1	4	5
OCEANIA TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	4	5

ALL COUNTRIES TOTAL	328	549	1800	1584	1055	614	5930
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ASYLUM SEEKERS--CASES FILED BY NATIONALITY--SAN FRANCISCO

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington

Michael Hoefler (202) 376-3066

NATIONALITY

CASES
FILED

Egypt	4
Ethiopia	96
Kenya	5
Liberia	21
Libya	1
Morocco	1
Mozambique	3
Niger	3
Nigeria	1
Rwanda	1
Sierra Leone	4
Somalia	8
South Africa	3
Sudan	11
Tanzania	1
Tunisia	1
Uganda	6
Zaire	6
Zambia	1
AFRICA TOTAL	177

Afghanistan	49
Bangladesh	3
Bhutan	1
Burma	18
China, Mainland	160
India	1,350
Korea	1
Nepal	12
Pakistan	209
Sri Lanka	13
Taiwan	1
NEAR EAST & C. ASIA TOTAL	1,817

Iran	110
Iraq	17
Israel	5
Jordan	37
Kuwait	9
Lebanon	4
Palestine	15
Saudi Arabia	3
Syria	11
United Arab Emirates	1
Yemen	8
MIDDLE EAST TOTAL	220

Kampuchea	5
Laos	511
Malaysia	5
Philippines	511
Singapore	2
Thailand	23
Vietnam	10
SOUTHEAST ASIA TOTAL	1,067

Unknown	14
ALL COUNTRIES TOTAL	8,137

NATIONALITY

CASES
FILED

Armenia	2
Bulgaria	54
Czechoslovakia	3
Estonia	2
Latvia	3
Lithuania	4
Poland	25
Romania	180
Russia	194
Ukraine	16
USSR	199
Yugoslavia	67
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	749

Finland	1
France	22
Germany	2
Hungary	3
Netherlands	1
Sweden	1
Turkey	7
United Kingdom	5
CENTRAL EUROPE TOTAL	42

Cuba	8
El Salvador	1,044
Guatemala	2,267
Haiti	41
Honduras	41
Nicaragua	86
Panama	3
CENTRAL AMERICA TOTAL	3,490

Argentina	1
Bolivia	1
Brazil	1
Chile	4
Colombia	9
Ecuador	1
Peru	184
Suriname	1
Venezuela	1
SOUTH AMERICA TOTAL	203

Canada	6
Mexico	5
NORTH AMERICA TOTAL	11

Australia	1
Fiji	345
New Zealand	1
OCEANIA TOTAL	347

or the Amnesty Program described below, provide the best estimates of the countries of origin from which undocumented immigrants came before 1982.

2. *Immigrants Who Gained Legal Status Through the "Amnesty" Program*

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) granted amnesty to undocumented persons who met certain criteria. "Pre-82's" are persons who have resided in the U.S. continuously at least since January, 1982; Special Agricultural Workers (SAW's) had to demonstrate that they had performed agricultural labor in the U.S. for at least 90 days between May, 1985 and May 1986.

- Over 3 million people applied nationally--1.8 million as Pre-82's and 1.2 million as SAW's. About 1.6 million (55%) of the applicants nationally live in California.
- Two-thirds are men and one-third are women.
- About 41% are married. (INS data, 1992 and California Health and Welfare Agency, 1989)
- Approximately 30,000 previously undocumented East Bay residents gained legal status since 1986. (Table 5.8 shows the number of residents who gained legal status through the Amnesty Program between 89-91 and their country of origin.)
- Persons from Mexico comprised three quarters of those legalized through IRCA in the East Bay. (See spreadsheet 5.8a on the following page.)

TABLE 6.8
EAST BAY RESIDENTS WHO GAINED LEGAL STATUS
THROUGH THE "AMNESTY" PROGRAM
BY LEADING COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, FY 89-91

Country	FY89	FY90	FY91	Total	Percent
TOTAL	4,262	8,550	10,529	23,341	100%
Mexico	2,894	6,213	8,485	17,592	75.4%
El Salvador	330	522	232	1,084	4.6%
Philippines	226	304	295	825	3.5%
India	44	41	547	632	2.7%
Iran	138	233	37	408	1.7%
Guatemala	38	115	82	235	1.0%
China	83	53	20	156	0.7%

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992

3. *Deportation*

Undocumented persons who are apprehended by the Immigration and Naturalization Service enter deportation proceedings. They will be deported unless they can demonstrate that there are pressing reasons for them to stay, such as humanitarian reasons, that it would cause "extreme hardship" to a relative who is a permanent resident or U.S. citizen, or they are already on a waiting list to obtain an immigrant visa.

The number deported vary widely from year to year. Table 5.9 shows the numbers for the San Francisco District office for 49 counties in Northern California, during 1982-91. Deportations peaked in the early to mid-1980's. We have not been able to obtain data on deportations by country of origin.

TABLE 6.9
DEPORTATIONS FROM 49 COUNTIES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, 1982-91

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number Deported	554	1,402	1,310	1,222	1,210	919	532	321	580	937

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992

ALAMEDA COUNTY

PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS WHO GAINED LEGAL STATUS, 1989-1991

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service- Washington

Michael Hoefer (202) 376-3666

LEGAUZE

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL
Egypt			3	3
Ethiopia	23	47	21	91
Ghana	5	14		19
Liberia	7	4		11
Nigeria	23	69		92
Sierra Leone	2			2
Tonga		54		54
AFRICA TOTAL	60	188	24	272
Belize	6	9		15
Canada	8	27	9	44
Costa Rica	5	6		11
Dominican Republic			2	2
El Salvador	330	522	232	1,084
Guatemala	38	115	82	235
Haiti	1	4	2	7
Honduras	5	22	14	41
Jamaica	1	7	5	13
Mexico	2,894	6,213	8,485	17,592
Nicaragua	88	217	64	369
Panama	4	6	5	15
Trinidad & Tobago	2	5	1	8
AMERICAS TOTAL	3,382	7,153	8,901	19,436
Greece	3	1		4
Ireland		3	5	8
United Kingdom	14	0	24	38
CENTRAL EUROPE TOT	17	4	29	50
Germany			5	5
Poland	9	14		23
Yugoslavia	1			1
EASTERN EUROPE TOT	10	14	5	29
Japan	9	12	11	32
Korea	19	32	13	64
FAR EAST TOTAL	28	44	24	96

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	1989	1990	1991	TOTAL
Iran	138	233	37	408
Iraq	1			1
Israel	6			6
Lebanon	4		2	6
MIDDLE EAST TOTAL	149	233	39	421
Bangladesh			4	4
China Mainland	83	53	20	156
Hong Kong	28	28	6	62
India	44	41	547	632
Pakistan	8	16	122	146
Taiwan	39	25	9	73
NEAR EAST AND C. ASIA TOT	202	163	708	1,073
Argentina	1	5		6
Bolivia	3	14		17
Brazil		7		7
Chile	5	32		37
Colombia	13	18	27	58
Ecuador	2	2	3	7
Guyana	3	6		9
Peru	39	82	115	236
Uruguay	1	2		3
Venezuela		4		4
SOUTH AMERICA TOTAL	67	172	145	384
Philippines	226	304	295	825
Thailand	11	36	5	52
Vietnam			1	1
SOUTHEAST ASIA TOTAL	237	340	301	878
Other	110	205	353	668
ALL COUNTRIES TOTAL	4,262	8,516	10,529	23,307

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute, (510)451-2846

E. Citizenship

Legal immigrants who have resided in the United States for five years or more or who have been married to a U.S. citizen for three years are eligible to become naturalized (i.e. become citizens). As citizens, they can obtain a U.S. passport, vote, and have other rights accorded to citizens.

- During 1982 to 1991, an average of 22,500 people persons became naturalized through the San Francisco District office each year. The office serves 12 Northern California counties including Alameda and Contra Costa.

TABLE 6.10
PERSONS WHO BECAME U.S. CITIZENS
IN 12 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, FY 1982-91

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number	17,721	18,241	13,968	22,081	22,624	26,379	19,659	23,525	32,462	28,480

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992.

F. Current Legislation

AB 2440 Nolan (R - Glendale): would authorize the National Guard to patrol U.S. - Mexico border for the purpose of restricting illegal entry of persons into the U.S.; would grant to the National Guard authority to arrest and detain persons suspected of violating immigration laws.

AB 87 Conroy (R - Orange): would require the Department of Corrections to conduct a study to determine how much it would cost to construct and maintain a men's prison in Baja California for undocumented felons.

ABX 118 Morrow (R - Oceanside): would require every state and local law enforcement agency to attempt to verify the citizenship or residency status of every person they arrest. This will be done by questioning the person arrested regarding his or her date and place of birth, country of citizenship and manner of entry into the U.S.. The enforcement agency can also ask other "relevant" questions and demand any government documents to establish residency. In addition, this bill would require these agencies to maintain records showing the citizenship or residency status of every person arrested and to provide these records to the Attorney General. Furthermore, every agency would be required to notify the AG's office & the INS when they have "probable cause" to believe that an arrestee is subject to deportation.

VII. EDUCATION

This section describes the ethnic composition of Contra Costa County's public schools, and the educational attainment and drop-out rates by ethnicity available through the California Office of Education and the U.S. Census. It also describes the size and location of school-age immigrant populations using through data on foreign languages spoken by public school students. The status of bilingual education in the County is outlined. Finally, the rights of children to a free public school education, and the requirements of registration, are detailed-- along with an outline of pending legislation which seeks to restrict public school eligibility.

A. Ethnicity of Public School Students

Among the best indicators of the size and location of ethnic and immigrant student populations are the annual public school counts of students' ethnicity, primary language, and English proficiency. These data do not suffer from the undercount, as the U.S. census does. In addition, the decennial census is already several years dated and may not reflect rapidly changing demographics of immigrant populations, particularly the young. By definition, public school enrollments exclude parochial and private school students. (Private school students account for 9% of the total in both Contra Costa County and statewide. Breakdowns by ethnicity are not available.)

Table 7.1 illustrates the ethnic composition of Contra Costa County schools according to 1993 statistics.

TABLE 7.1
ETHNICITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS K-12, 1992-93
COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION IN 1990 CENSUS

	African Am.	Asian/PI	Latino	Native Am.	White	Total
Number of Students 1992-3	16,622	15,625	19,274	701	81,813	134,035
Percent of all Students 1992-3	12%	12%	14%	.5%	61%	100%
Percent of County Population 1990	9%	9%	11%	.6%	70%	100%

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race.

Source: California Department of Education, 1992

- White students comprise the majority (61%) of public school students, followed by Latinos (14%), African Americans (12%), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (A/PIs) (12%).
- The smaller proportion of White students in public schools relative to their population at the County level reflects the fact that the White population as a whole is older than the County's A/PIs, Latinos, and African Americans.
- District level demographics, like County data discussed in other sections, vary considerably by region.

B. Level of Educational Attainment by Ethnicity

Table 7.2 shows educational attainment of adults age 25 and older in Contra Costa County.

TABLE 7.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY ETHNICITY OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
RESIDENTS, 25 AND OVER

Education Level	African Am.	Asian/PI	Latino	Native Am.	White
No High School Degree	22.2%	13.8%	33.1%	18.9%	10.2%
High School Degree	23.9%	16.4%	24.9%	27.8%	22.9%
Some College/AA Degree	38.4%	26.5%	28.5%	40.6%	32.7%
Bachelor's Degree	10.9%	29.6%	9%	6.5%	22.6%
Graduate Degree	4.5%	13.7%	4.5%	5.9%	11.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Universe: Persons over the age of 25

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race.

Source: Census, 1990.

- Asian/Pacific Islanders have the highest proportions of highly educated, with 43% of all Asian/Pacific Islander adults over 25 holding a bachelor's degree or beyond; 34% of Whites have a Bachelors Degree or more compared to 13-16%

for African Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans.

- Latinos have less education than other groups--33% have not completed high school, followed by African Americans (22%), Native Americans (19%), Asian/Pacific Islanders (14%), and Whites (10%).

C. Drop-Out Rates

Data on school drop-outs are maintained by schools but tend to significantly underestimate actual numbers. Table 7.3 shows the three-year drop out rate by ethnicity. The three-year drop out rate is an estimated calculation of those tenth graders who drop out before or during twelfth grade. Drop-out rates among Contra Costa County public high school students vary significantly by ethnicity.

TABLE 7.3
THREE-YEAR DROP-OUT RATES BY ETHNICITY
FOR CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1991 - 1992

	Total	African Am.	Asian	Pacifi c Island er	Filipino	Latino	Native Am.	White
Contra Costa	8%	11%	3%	8%	8%	13%	6%	7%
California	17%	26%	9%	16%	10%	25%	19%	11%

Source: California Dept. of Education

- For most groups, statewide drop-out rates are more than double the rates countywide.
- Latino and African American students had the highest drop-out rates in the County--13% and 11%, respectively.
- Asians have the lowest drop-out rates at the county level. However, this low rate belies tremendous differences between Asian groups. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean students whose families have lived in the United States for generations, tend to have low drop-out rates whereas recent Southeast Asian refugees have much higher rates.

School drop-out rates by ethnicity are disaggregated at the unified school district level.

- The Mount Diablo Unified School district had relatively high three-year high drop-out rates among African American (27%), White (27%), Latino (19%), and Filipino (15%) youth.
- West County Unified School District also had relatively high three-year drop-out rates, varying significantly by race and ethnicity. Drop-out rates for Richmond students were particularly high among Latinos (14%), followed by Whites (10%) African Americans (10%), and Filipinos (9%).
- Among African-American youth, drop-out rates were particularly high in John Swett Unified (28%), Mount Diablo (27%) and Acalanes (25%).
- Among Latino students, drop-out rates were highest in San Ramon Valley (12%), Richmond (14%) and Martinez (15%).

D. Primary Language Other Than English

Students whose first language is not English are classified by the California Department of Education and the California school districts as "Primary Language Other Than English"--here- after referred to as PLOTE students. This serves as a useful indicator of size and location of immigrant populations. Children who speak a language other than English as a first language are likely to be from immigrant families.

PLOTE includes two categories of students: Fluent English Proficient (FEP) and Limited English Proficient (LEP). Students who are completely fluent in English but speak another native language are designated as FEP. Those students who do not have the English language ability to perform in a regular English language instructional setting are designated as LEP, Limited English Proficient. Both FEP and LEP can be used as indicators of a child's immigrant status, as well as status of other family members. (Refer to spreadsheet 7.4a and graphs 7.4b and 7.4c.)

- A total of 21,465 students in Contra Costa County spoke a primary language other than English in 1992-93. This represents nearly 16% of all public school students.

Table 7.4 compares languages spoken by the general population (1990 Census) and public school children. Reports from schools show many more languages than do Census data-- 50 languages in Contra Costa County, compared to the 24 languages available in Census reports. Census data reflect the languages spoken by the largest groups nationally, but may not be

accurate for localities. For example, Laotians and Afghans comprise a significant share of Contra Costa County immigrants but their languages do not appear on Census data.

Following this section is the detailed spreadsheet (7.4a) from which the condensed table was derived. Additional graphics (7.4b, 7.4c, 7.4d) follow, in order to offer a visual description of the findings.

TABLE 7.4
LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY AT LEAST 3% OF ALL PLOTE PUBLIC SCHOOL
STUDENTS K-12 IN 1993
COMPARED TO PRIMARY LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT
HOME BY GENERAL POPULATION IN 1990

Primary Language Other Than English	Percent of all PLOTE Public School Students	% of CCC That Speaks A Primary Language At Home Other Than English (Census)
Spanish	49%	41%
Tagalog(Pilipino)	9%	7%
Vietnamese	4%	1%
Cantonese	4%	8%
Farsi	4%	*
Mien (Yao)	3%	*
Lao	3%	*
Korean	3%	2%
Other	21%	41%
Total	100%	100%

* Data are not available

Source: California Department of Education, School Language Census Data
U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, STF 3

- The majority of PLOTE students in Contra Costa County in 1993 were Spanish speakers (approximately 10,500 out of 21,500 students, or 53%).
- The next largest group were East and Southeast Asian language speakers, comprising 33% of all PLOTE speakers.

**LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1993**

Contra Costa County Public Schools
School Language Census 1993

Grades K - 12

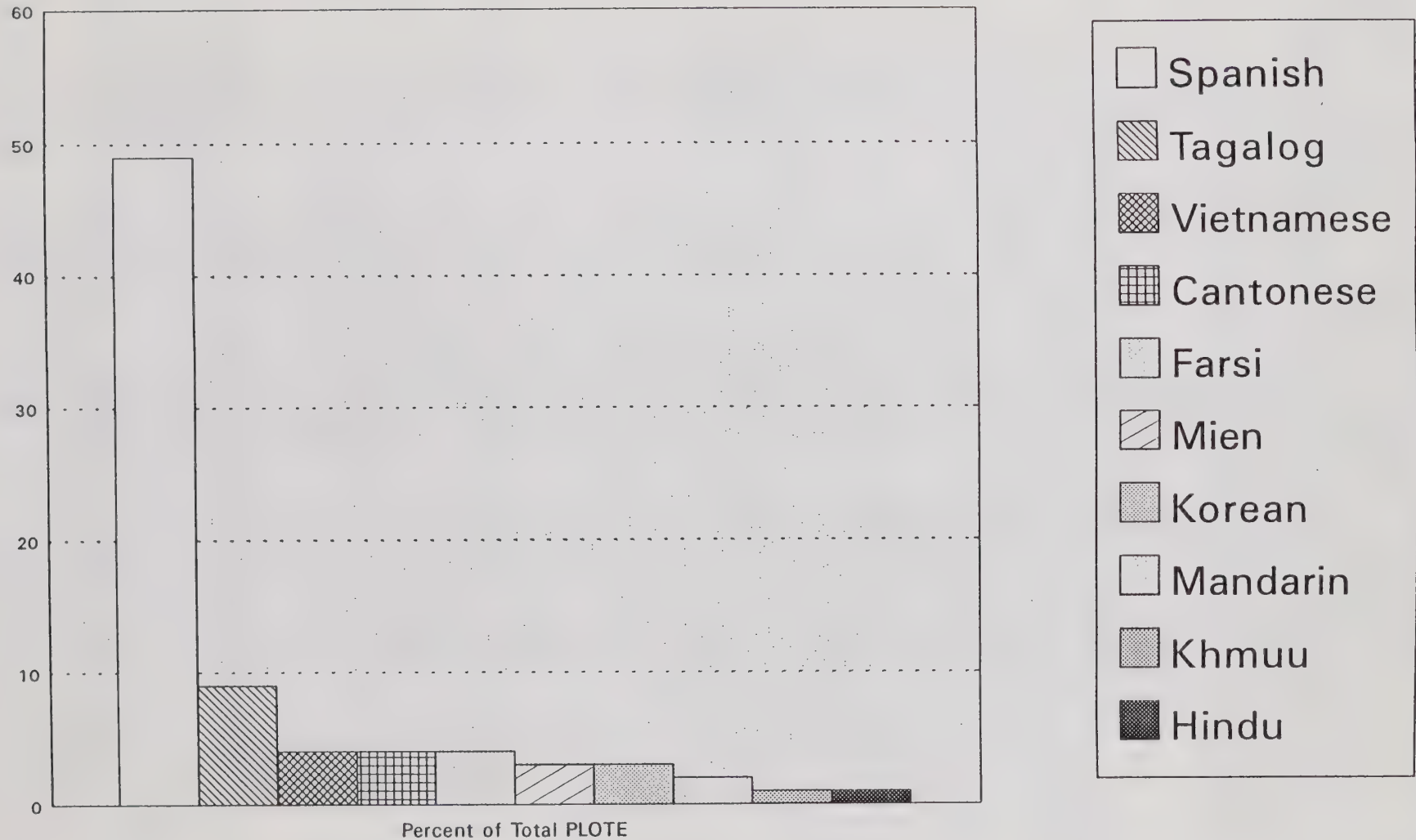
PLOTE3

	LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT (LEP)	PERCENT OF SPEAKERS WHO ARE LEP	FLUENT ENGLISH PROFICIENT (FEP)	TOTAL PRIMARY LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH (PLOTE) (LEP + FEP)	PERCENT OF PLOTE WHO SPEAK THAT LANGUAGE
SPANISH TOTAL	6,687	63%	3,887	10,574	49%
SOUTHEAST ASIAN **					
Vietnamese	582	63%	336	918	4%
Mien (Yao)	537	77%	158	695	3%
Lao	450	75%	154	604	3%
Hmong	14	70%	6	20	0%
Khmu	159	80%	41	200	1%
Lahu	10	100%	0	10	0%
Pilipino	619	33%	1,255	1,874	9%
Ilocano	21	58%	15	36	0%
Other Filipino	18	45%	22	40	0%
Cambodian (Khmer)	49	66%	25	74	0%
Indonesian	7	39%	11	18	0%
Burmese	10	77%	3	13	0%
Thai	21	53%	19	40	0%
Visayan	8	50%	8	16	0%
SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOTAL	2,505	55%	2,053	4,558	21%
EAST ASIAN **					
Cantonese	290	36%	521	811	4%
Mandarin	176	33%	354	530	2%
Other Chinese	105	29%	256	361	2%
Korean	165	27%	447	612	3%
Japanese	78	43%	103	181	1%
Taiwanese	18	30%	42	60	0%
EAST ASIAN TOTAL	832	33%	1,723	2,555	12%
SOUTH ASIAN					
Pashto	22	40%	33	55	0%
Urdu	33	50%	33	66	0%
Gujarati	6	21%	23	29	0%
Punjabi	183	54%	157	340	2%
Hindi	111	55%	90	201	1%
SOUTH ASIAN TOTAL	355	51%	336	691	3%
PACIFIC ISLANDER					
Guamanian	1	100%	0	1	0%
Tongan	51	64%	29	80	0%
Samoan	18	58%	13	31	0%
PACIFIC ISLANDER TOTAL	70	63%	42	112	1%
NEAR EAST					
Arabic	82	46%	98	180	1%
Armenian	2	14%	12	14	0%
Assyrian	4	31%	9	13	0%
Farsi (Persian)	293	38%	469	762	4%
NEAR EAST TOTAL	381	39%	588	969	5%
EUROPEAN					
Russian	66	52%	60	126	1%
Serbian	33	87%	5	38	0%
Croatian	2	50%	2	4	0%
Polish	34	37%	59	93	0%
Hungarian	7	44%	9	16	0%
Rumanian	3	38%	5	8	0%
Turkish	2	50%	2	4	0%
Portuguese	52	45%	63	115	1%
Italian	14	36%	25	39	0%
Greek	7	25%	21	28	0%
Dutch	2	9%	21	23	0%
German	18	26%	50	68	0%
French	15	26%	43	58	0%
Hebrew	11	26%	32	43	0%
EUROPEAN TOTAL	266	40%	397	663	3%
NATIVE LANGUAGES					
Mixteca	1	100%	0	1	0%
Native American	1	50%	1	2	0%
NATIVE TOTAL	2	67%	1	3	0%
TOTAL OTHER LANGUAGES	124	9%	1,216	1,340	6%
ALL PLOTE	11,222	52%	10,243	21,465	100%

** Cantonese, Mandarin, and Other Chinese languages are also spoken in Southeast Asia.

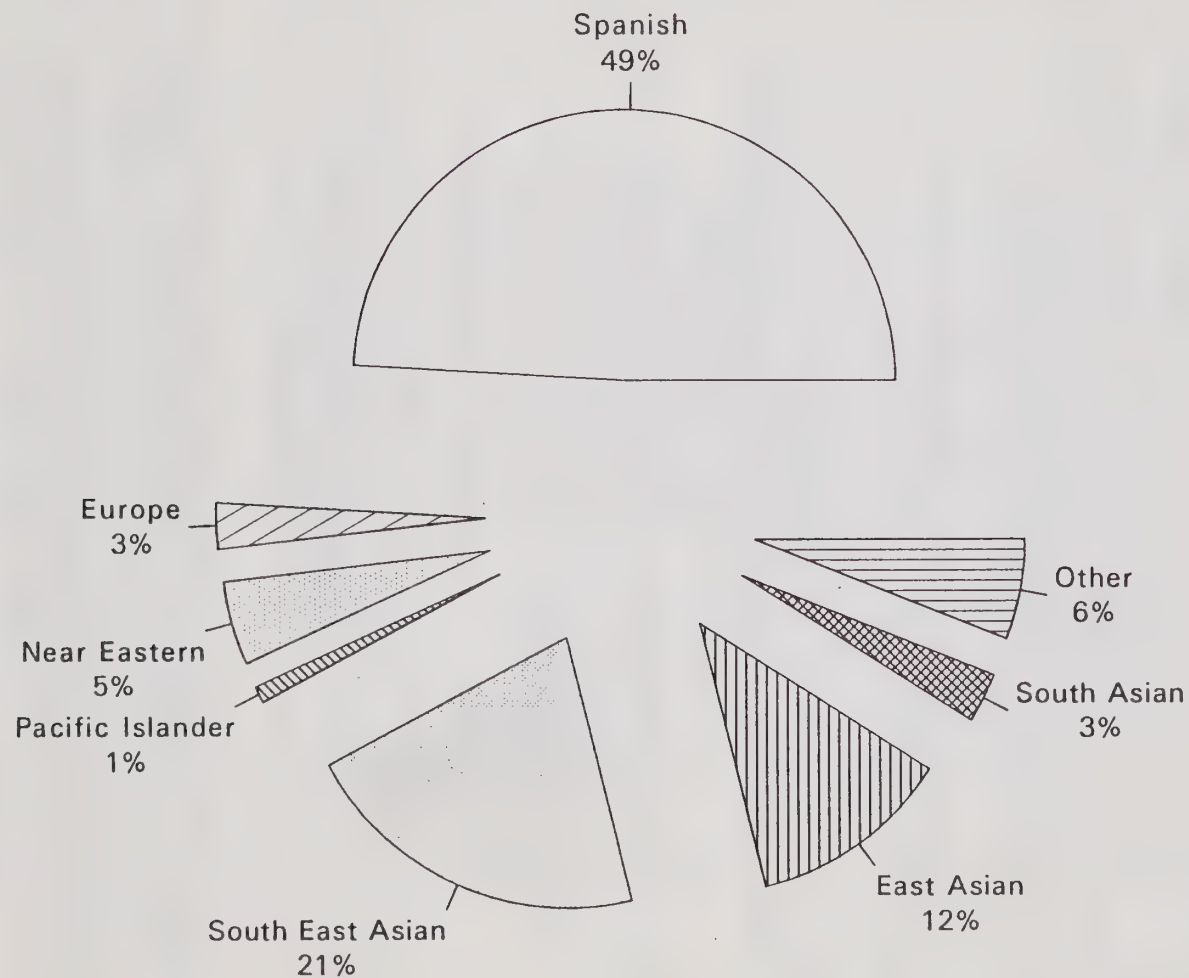
Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

Top Ten Languages of Students With Primary Languages Other Than English In Contra Costa County (In Percentages)



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL LANGUAGES 1992-93

Primary Languages Other Than English



74

- Near Eastern language speakers make up 5% of PLOTE speakers.

1. *Limited English Proficiency (LEP)*

These students do not speak sufficient English to function effectively in the regular school curriculum. A large proportion of persons who speak Southeast Asian languages are limited English proficient, while those speaking Korean and Mandarin have the highest rates of English proficiency). Clearly, the former PLOTE speakers have greater challenges within the public school curriculum than the latter. Mien and Khmu are two languages spoken by Southeast Asian refugees who arrived in the U.S. from the tribal mountain regions of Laos; these cultures have a rich oral tradition but not all have historically used a written script.

Table 7.5 shows languages that are spoken by 100 or more students and where 6% or more are limited English proficient (LEP).

TABLE 7.5
LANGUAGES WITH MORE THAN 100 PLOTE SPEAKERS
AND AT LEAST 60% LEP SPEAKERS

Language	# PLOTE	% LEP
Spanish	10,574	63%
Vietnamese	918	63%
Mien	695	77%
Lao	604	75%
Khmu	200	80%

Source: California Dept. of Education
School Language Census Data, 1990

Southeast Asian language speakers comprise nearly a quarter of all non-native English speakers. However, identifying the country of origin by the language spoken is complicated by the fact that more than one language is often spoken in many countries, and often the same language is spoken in different countries. This is true of countries in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and the Near East. French and Portuguese are also spoken in a number of countries.

The following is a list of major languages spoken in Asian countries:

China: Cantonese, Mandarin, Taiwanese, "other Chinese"

Philippines:	Tagalog, Ilocano, Visayan, "Other Filipino"
Afghanistan/Iran:	Farsi, Pashto
India/Pakistan:	Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarti, Urdu
Laos:	Mien, Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Lahu
Pacific Islands:	Tongan, Samoan, Guamanian

E. Bilingual Education

School districts in California with large numbers of students whose primary language is not English provide an array of approaches to educating students and helping them to learn English as quickly as possible. Title VII, federal legislation, has provided funds to districts with LEP students since the 1970's. The California Bilingual Education Act of the mid-1980's mandated that schools provide a bilingual instructor if they had more than 10 LEP students at the same grade level who spoke the same primary language. However, there was a shortage of credentialed bilingual teachers. Since the sunset of the Act in the late 1980's, districts are still required to provide special programs for LEP students, but have more flexibility in how they do so. Programs for LEP students include English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) classes, tutoring, and Sheltered English--content instruction taught in simplified English and with additional visual materials.

Under this de-centralized bilingual education system, each school district has designed and implemented a different bilingual instruction curriculum. For instance, several schools in the West Contra Costa Unified School district have full bilingual instruction. In other school districts, ESL courses are offered at each school in addition to regular curriculum courses.

F. Public School Eligibility Requirements

All children residing in the U.S. have a legal right to a free public school education in the school district in which they reside. The U.S. Supreme Court maintains the illegality of denying school enrollment based on immigration status. (Source: "Attention Immigrant Parents: Send Your Children to School." Multicultural Education, Training, and Advocacy)

- Schools have the right to ask if a child lives in the district or for "proof of residency," which generally refers to documents such as utility bills or rent receipts.
- Schools may ask for proof of a child's age, which may include a birth certificate, baptismal papers, or a signed sworn statement.
- Public colleges and universities in California, including the Community Colleges, California State University System, and the University of California do not

require proof of legal immigration status for purposes of establishing residency for in-state tuition purposes.

- Immigrant children currently do not need a green card, visa, passport, alien registration number, social security number, nor other proof of citizenship nor immigration status in order to register for school. However, not all immigrants are aware of their eligibility status so some parents do not enroll their children for fear of deportation.

G. Current Legislation

A spate of current and pending legislation in the California Assembly seeks to curb or restrict the eligibility of immigrant children, particularly the undocumented, for access to free public schooling. Source: "Immigration Related Legislation," New California Coalition (Updated March 7, 1994).

ABX 70 Conroy (R-Orange): would make it a felony for any student who cannot show proof of citizenship or legal status to enroll in any public postsecondary institution. Would also make it a felony for anyone to assist a student with enrollment who cannot show proof of citizenship or legal residency.

AB 3380 Conroy (R-Orange): would prohibit any person from establishing residence in California for the purposes of paying in-state tuition unless he or she is a citizen of the United States.

AB 3645 Morrow (R-Oceanside): Citizenship & Legal Presence Survey - This bill would require every UC, CSU and Community College institution to require every student enrolled to submit proof of the student's U.S citizenship or legal residency. Failure to provide proof would not preclude a student from being enrolled in that institution and gathered information would remain confidential. However, the information regarding the numbers of students meeting this criteria would be sent to the federal government for purposes of calculating costs of immigration to the state.

ACA 44 Conroy (R - Orange): would prohibit any person who is not lawfully present in the United States pursuant to the federal Immigration and Nationality Act from being enrolled as a student in any public postsecondary educational institution, unless the student's parent was granted legal status pursuant to IRCA.

SB 1652 Johannessen (R - N. Sacramento/Napa): would prohibit any person who is not lawfully present in the U.S. under the immigration and Nationality Act from being enrolled as a student in any public postsecondary educational institution. Students whose parents were granted legal status under IRCA in 1986 would be exempt. (See ACA 44).

VIII. ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

This section addresses the status of immigrant and refugees within the regional economy of Contra Costa County, with the State of California as a comparative reference. We have in particular, highlighted employment, income, poverty and welfare data, as well as the effects of changing gender and family-household roles as newcomer women are increasingly integrated into the labor market. Where data for immigrants and refugees are not available, we use race/Ethnicity breakdowns.

Historically, research indicates that nationally, the economic benefits of immigrants and refugees have far outweighed the costs (Survey of Economists, American Immigration Institute Survey, 1990). However, despite reliance on immigrant labor, this country has experienced waves of anti-immigrant sentiment during previous recessions. In particular, immigrants in California are blamed for the State's economic woes despite paying much more in Social Security and taxes than they consume in public benefits (Business Week, July 13, 1992). It is true that the bulk of the fiscal benefits from immigrant labor are reaped at the federal level through Social Security and federal taxes with states (particularly California) and localities often paying out more than they receive.

A. Employment

1. *Employment Sectors*

During the 1980s, Contra Costa County experienced growth in white collar positions on the executive, administrative, managerial and technical levels. Some areas of blue collar employment experienced a decrease from 1980 to 1990. Changes in the employment levels of various occupations reflect changes in the County's overall level of economic activity, rates of growth and decline among industries, and changes in occupational structure within individual industries (California EDD).

- Based on 1990 Census data, approximately 420,000 Contra Costa County residents were employed in 1990. A third of the workforce was employed in technical, sales and administrative support occupation and another third was in managerial and professional occupations. Service, production, and assorted blue-collar positions each comprised approximately 10%.
- The State Employment Development Department estimates that the 17% rate of growth for managers, administrators, professional and technical workers in the county-- across all industries-- was larger than the projected growth rate of 15%

percent for all occupations in the area from 1988-1993.

- Clerical and administrative support positions were estimated to have grown more slowly than average during this period, due to the advance of office automation and technological change. Nonetheless, the largest numerical increases are for general office clerks. Other gainers include secretaries, bookkeeping clerks, and receptionists.
- Service occupations, approximately 14% of all jobs, were forecast to have nearly 8,000 additional openings in 1988-93 for janitors, waiters and waitresses, cooks, maids, guards, and nursing assistants. Production - construction- related occupations, comprising over 350 job categories, were projected to have an increase by nearly 12%.
- Agriculture, representing the smallest of major occupational groups categorized by the state Employment Development Department, does not include data for farmworkers. The agricultural sector, and accompanying jobs, has been shrinking. According to the Contra Costa County Department of Agriculture, more than a third of the County's farmland, much of it in the eastern region, was developed for other purposes.

Table 8.2a and the accompanying graph details the figures on occupations held by race and ethnicity of Contra Costa County residents.

2. *Labor Force Growth and Participation by Race/Ethnicity*

Table 8.1 shows labor force growth compared to population growth by race/ethnicity.

- All groups *except* Whites and Native Americans are underrepresented in the labor force compared to their share of the County population.
- The largest gap occurs for African Americans who comprise 9.3% of the county population but only 7.8% of the labor force (a 16% gap).
- Latinos and Other Ethnicities are underrepresented by about 5%.

TABLE 8.1
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION COMPARED TO COUNTY POPULATION BY
ETHNICITY, 1990

Ethnicity	% of Population in Labor Force	% of County Population	Rate:(%LaborForce/ %Population) Expected = 1.0
White	78.0%	76.1%	1.02
African American	7.8%	9.3%	0.84
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.3%	9.5%	0.98
Native American	0.7%	0.7%	1.00
Other	4.2%	4.4%	0.95
Latino*	10.6%	11.2%	0.95
Total	100%	100%	1.00

* Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race

Source: 1980 & 1990 Census

Table 8.2 shows labor force growth compared to population growth by race/ethnicity.

TABLE 8.2
CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCE AND COUNTY POPULATION,
BY ETHNICITY, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1980-1990

Ethnicity	Percent Increase in Labor Force Since 1980	Percent Increase in Population Since 1980	Rate:(% Inc. Labor Force/ % Inc. Pop.) Expected = 1.0
White	17%	13%	1.31
African American	27%	24%	1.13
Asian/Pacific Islander	60%	145%	0.41
Native American	21%	7%	3.00
Other	11%	72%	0.15
Latino*	46%	63%	0.73

* Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race

Source: 1980 & 1990 Census

- The County population and number in the labor force have both increased for all ethnic groups over the last decade, but changes vary among groups.
- Native American participation in the labor force has increased at three times the rate of population from 1980 to 1990 (Rate = 3.0).
- Growth in the labor force has *exceeded* growth in population for Whites (1.3) and African Americans (1.1).
- Labor force growth force has occurred at a *lower* rate than population growth for Asian/Pacific Islanders (.4), Latinos (.7), and Other Ethnicities (.2).

3. *Employment Sector by Race/Ethnicity*

Table 8.2a shows the figures on occupation held by race by Contra Costa County residents.

- Whites are more likely than other groups to hold managerial and other professional jobs. By contrast, Latinos are the least represented in managerial and professional jobs.
- Minority groups, particularly African Americans and Latinos, are disproportionately employed in service occupations.
- Asian Pacific Islanders have the greatest rate of participation in technical jobs, whereas Latinos are more likely than any other group to be employed in production, transportation, and labor occupations.

Statistics on immigrant participation rates at the State level reveal that overall, immigrants are similar to their U.S. born counterparts in labor force participation. In fact, 79% of male immigrants are in the workforce while 75% of non-immigrant males are participating. Female immigrants, by contrast, are slightly less likely (54%) to be in the labor force than female non-immigrants (59%). However, unemployment rates are higher for both female and male immigrants than for non-immigrants (California Research Bureau, 1993).

Table 8.3 shows the professions held by legal foreign immigrants over 16 who reported working for wages in their home country. (Immigrants who reported work as homemakers and unemployed and retired persons are not included.)

TABLE 8.3
OCCUPATIONS OF LEGAL FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS BEFORE ENTERING
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA 1992

Occupation	Contra Costa County		California	
Executive/Manager	602	45 %	24,657	33 %
Technical/Sales	235	18 %	11,834	16 %
Service	205	15 %	12,464	17 %
Operator	137	10 %	13,876	19 %
Precision/Production	91	7 %	6,920	9 %
Farming	45	5 %	4,049	5 %
TOTAL	4,200	100 %	73,800	100 %

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

- Of the legal immigrants who reported their previous wage-earning occupation before entering Contra Costa County, the largest category was Executive/Manager (45%). This compares to 33% at the State level.
- The next largest categories are, technicians (18%), service employees (15), and Operators (10%).
- Only 5% of legal immigrants reported farming as their occupation prior to immigrating.

These figures do not indicate the kinds of occupations that immigrants will engage in *after* they have settled in Contra Costa County; nor do they reflect the occupations formerly held by secondary migrants (immigrants to other regions who then relocate to Contra Costa and California). Many immigrants are unable to get positions for which they have been trained in their home countries, because of barriers such as different licensing requirements for professionals, language and cultural barriers, and employment discrimination. Factors that affect legal immigrants' employment status would include work experience, length of time in the U.S., and their fluency in English.

3. *Undocumented Immigrants and the Economy*

The impact of undocumented and legal immigrants on the economy is very difficult to determine. Nationally and in California, many recent immigrants work in jobs that are low paying in sectors such as: trade, manufacturing, business and repair services, and personal, entertainment, and recreation services.

Specific jobs in which immigrants are found include food preparation, child care, garment

and high-technology assembly and janitorial services, and agricultural labor. It is also very difficult to estimate the revenues generated through small business start-up and living expenditures.

A common misconception exists that immigrants are disproportionately found in agricultural positions. While most agricultural workers in California are immigrants, most immigrants are not in agriculture.

State labor market analysts caution that farm jobs are difficult to track, due to their fluid and seasonal nature, but estimate that agricultural jobs have declined by 50% in the County during the past decade and a half. In communities in East County, a trend of rural to urban migration has been noted in towns such as Concord and Antioch, where ex-farm workers can find cleaning or gardening work (San Francisco Chronicle 11/30/93, p. A8).

B. Income

Despite the relative affluence of Contra Costa County compared to the rest of the greater Bay Area, many Contra Costans do not share in the wealth. In the last decade, growing job segmentation has been accompanied by great income disparities, often cleavaged among ethnic and newcomer lines.

1. Income by Race

Table 8.4, and the accompanying graph 8.4a, show the median per capita income of Contra Costa County and California residents by racial groups.

- Overall, per capital incomes are significantly higher in Contra Costa County (\$20,700) than statewide (\$16,000).
- At both the State and the County level, Whites' per capita incomes were higher than the median; for all other groups, per capita incomes were below the median.
- For African Americans, the County level median (\$12,000) was only slightly higher than statewide (\$11,580).
- In Contra Costa County and the State, African Americans and Latinos earned the lowest per capita incomes. However, Latinos in Contra Costa County enjoyed a higher income as a percentage of the County's total median than Latinos in the state as a whole. By contrast, African Americans fared worse at the County level (58% of total county median) as compared to their total median income at the state level (71% of total state median).

- The per capita income of Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American residents as a percent of the total median is lower in Contra Costa County than statewide.

TABLE 8.4
PER CAPITA INCOME BY RACE
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA, 1989

	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY		CALIFORNIA	
Ethnicity	Median Household Income	Percent of Total Median	Median Household Income	Percent of Total Median
Latino	\$12,412	60%	\$8,504	52%
African American	\$12,054	58%	\$11,578	71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	\$16,451	79%	\$13,733	84%
Native American	\$14,674	71%	\$11,800	72%
White	\$22,964	110%	\$19,028	117%
Total	\$20,748	100%	\$16,409	100%*

* By definition, the median income for the total population is 100% of median income.

Source: 1990 Census of Housing and Population.

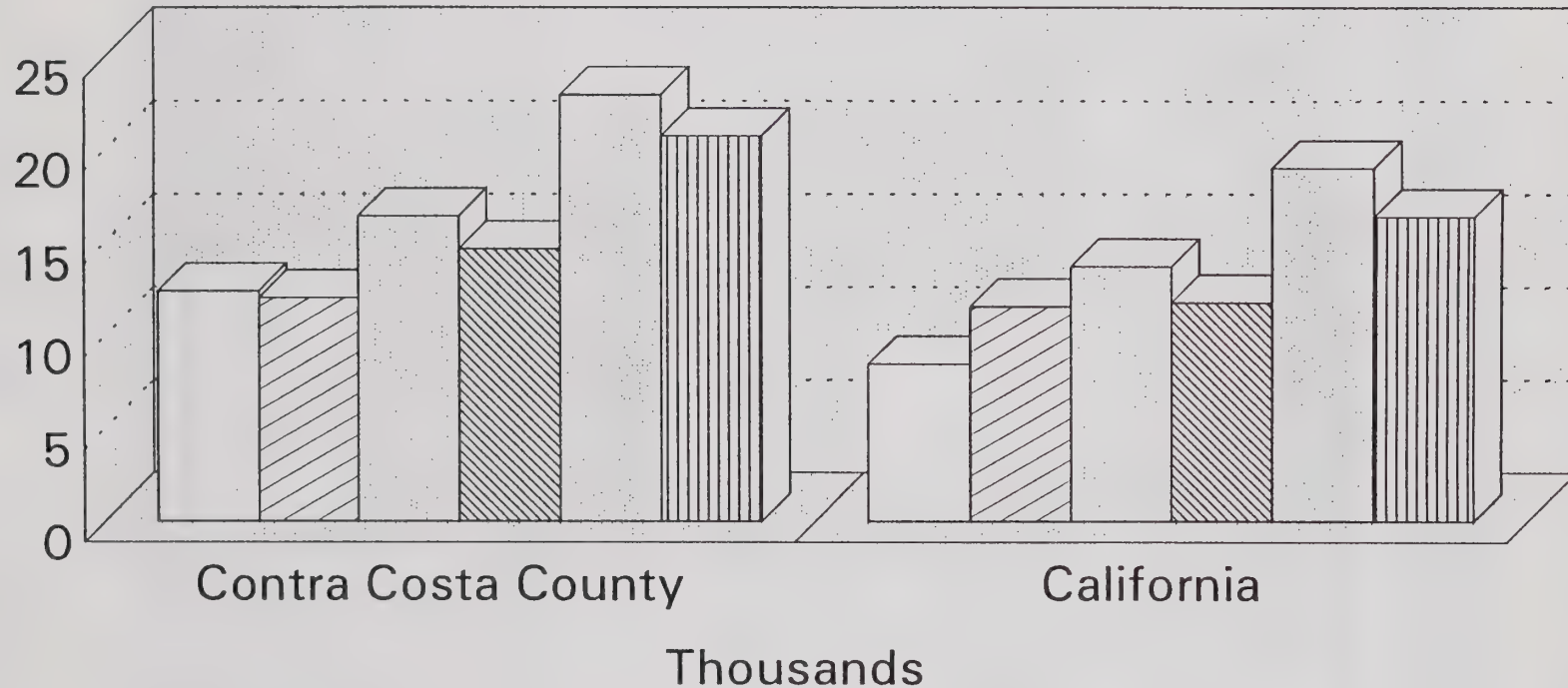
2. *Income by Immigrant Status*

- On average, immigrants earn substantially less income than non-immigrants throughout California. Per capita incomes in 1989 were 24% lower for immigrants than for U.S. born workers (California Research Bureau, 1993).
- The total median household incomes for immigrants are fairly close to non-immigrant household incomes because immigrant households contain more workers per household.
- Immigrants who have resided longer in the U.S. earn more than recent immigrants. For immigrants (at the state level) who have been in the United States over ten years, median household incomes are almost 90% of non-immigrant median household incomes (California Research Bureau, 1993).

Per Capita Income By Race and Ethnicity

Contra Costa County and California, 1989

In Thousands Of Dollars



Latino

African American

Asian/Pacific Islander

Native American

White

Median

Source: 1990 Census of Housing and Population,

C. Unemployment

Table 8.5 shows unemployment rates by gender and ethnicity for Contra Costa County residents as of 1990.

**TABLE 8.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1990**

	White		African American		Asian/Pacific Islander		Latino		Native American	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	7,827	4.2	2,207	13.8	1,001	4.9	1,888	7.1	153	10.1
Female	5,841	3.9	1,983	11.5	738	3.9	1,333	7.1	134	8.7

* Persons over sixteen years of age

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Housing and Population, STF 3

- African Americans, both male and female, had the highest rates of unemployment followed by Native Americans, male and female.
- Across most groups, men had higher rates of unemployment than women, except for Latinos, rates were equal. The disparity is most marked for African Americans.

D. Poverty

The threshold for poverty in 1989 for a family of four was calculated at \$12,674. As Table 8.6 below indicates, 7% of Contra Costa County residents or 57,867 people were living below the poverty line in 1989. Table 8.6 and spreadsheet 8.6a show poverty rates by race/ethnicity within each of the County's four regions.

TABLE 8.6
PERCENTAGE LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
BY COUNTY REGION AND ETHNICITY

	African American	Native American	Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	White	Other	All
West	21%	16%	16%	9%	7%	17%	11%
East	20%	14%	16%	9%	7%	18%	9%
Central	12%	8%	9%	5%	5%	12%	5%
South	10%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Total	20%	12%	13%	7%	5%	16%	7%

Source: 1990 Census, STF 3

- Of the County's four geographical regions West County had the highest rate of poverty (11%) followed by East County (9%), Central County (5%), and South County (2%).
- In all four regions, people of color fall below the poverty line at a greater rate than Whites. Countywide, African Americans, Latinos and Native Americans have the greatest incidence of poverty. These three groups are twice as likely to live below the poverty line as are Asian/Pacific Islanders and Whites.

Poverty statistics among children of color are even more pronounced. Table 7.7 provides an ethnic comparison of the percentage of Contra Costa County children, ages 0-4, living below poverty relative to their counterparts *of all ages* living below the poverty level. Children between the age 0-4 are far more likely to live in poverty than other age groups.

- Incidence of poverty is much higher among female-headed households (49%) than for two-parent (6%) and for male-headed households (18%). This is true for *all* ethnicities, as shown in Table 8.8.

The fact that children are increasingly living in poverty is linked to the growing number of female-headed households, with a greater incidence of poverty. According to National and Western U.S. figures for 1990, the median-income for male-headed households in the U.S. was \$20,968 and for female-headed it was \$10,144. The income for many working women falls well

below the threshold of poverty. Data are not available to indicate how many immigrant and refugee households are female-headed.

TABLE 8.7
ALL PERSONS AND CHILDREN 0-4 YEARS OF AGE IN POVERTY IN
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BY ETHNICITY, 1989

Ethnicity	% Below Poverty (Total)	% Children 0-4 Below Poverty
White	5%	8%
African American	20%	33%
Native American	12%	16%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7%	9%
Latino	13%	20%
Other	16%	22%
All Groups	7%	12%

Source: 1990 Census

TABLE 8.8
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY WITH CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, 1989

Ethnic Group	Female Headed Household	Male Headed Household	Married Couple Households
White	46%	17%	5%
African American	51%	15%	11%
Native American	82%	0%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	43%	0%	9%
Latino	58%	28%	15%
Other Race	59%	32%	16%
Total	49%	18%	6%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Housing and Population, STF 3

E. Public Assistance

Only legal immigrants and refugees are entitled to public assistance; undocumented residents are not. Public assistance, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau includes: SSI, AFDC, Refugee Cash Assistance and other public assistance and public welfare cash payments; it does not include Medi-Cal or Food Stamps.

Legal immigrants are not eligible for public assistance for the first three years that they are in the United States; *refugees* are eligible upon arrival. Utilization data for Public Assistance is not available by immigrant status (legal immigrant, refugee, undocumented, U.S. born), but *primary language spoken* can be used as a proximate indication of recent immigrant status. Those who speak English are more likely to be native-born or long-time U.S. residents; whereas those who speak a primary language other than English are more likely to be recent immigrants.

- Despite being much poorer than their non-immigrant counterparts, immigrant households as a whole in California are only slightly more likely to receive public assistance than non-immigrant households. 4.8% of immigrant households receive public assistance as compared to 4.1% of non-immigrants. (California Research Bureau, 1993).
- However, in California, only 3.8% of immigrants who arrived before 1980 used public assistance as compared to 4.1% of non-immigrants (California Research Bureau, 1993).
- Immigrant status, was of "no practical consequence" in explaining the likelihood of public assistance utilization at the state level (California Research Bureau, 1993). Overall, recent immigrants are less well educated than non-immigrants, and so are slightly more likely than their native born counterparts to use public assistance. Controlling for level of education, immigrant households and non-immigrant households were *equally* likely to receive public assistance.

Public assistance figures for Contra Costa County, available from the California State Department of Social Services for the month of April 1993, were compared with census data on the County's racial, ethnic and language composition:

- Based on the Department of Social Services statistics (See Graph) 1.8% of Contra Costa County residents received total public assistance.

1. AFDC

TABLE 8.9
1992 AFDC RECIPIENTS COMPARED TO TOTAL 1990 POPULATION
BY ETHNICITY

Language	Percent of Contra Costa Population, 1990	Percent of AFDC Recipients, 1992	Rate of AFDC Utilization to Total Population
White	69.7%	39.9%	.57
African American	9.0%	39.8%	4.4
Latino	11.3%	12.5%	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.2%	7.5%	.81
Native American	0.6%	0.3%	0.5
TOTAL	100%	100%	1.0

Source: Contra Costa County Department of Social Services, April 1993.

- While Whites in Contra Costa County comprise the largest percentages of the population and of the total number of AFDC recipients, they have relatively low rate (.57) of AFDC utilization.
- In contrast, African Americans residing in Contra Costa have the highest rate (4.4) of AFDC utilization. They comprise 9% of the County population and comprise almost 40% of the AFDC recipients.
- The rate for Latinos (1.1) is only slightly higher than for all county residents and it is lower than average for Asian and Pacific Islanders (.81) and is lowest for Native Americans (.5).

AFDC utilization by primary language spoken and region of the County is shown in Table 8.10.

- In Contra Costa County, people who speak a language other than English at home (a proxy for recent immigrant status) are less likely than primary English speakers to be AFDC recipients. (Non-English speakers are 18% of County population but only 12% of AFDC recipients.)
- In all three regions, 88% to 90% of AFDC recipients are primarily English speaking. This compares to 82% of the County population that speak English at

home.

TABLE 8.10
AFDC CASES BY LANGUAGE AND REGION, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 12/30/91

Primary Language	West	Central/South	East
English	7,403	3,294	5,119
Spanish	327	99	398
Vietnamese	1	94	101
Laotian	519	5	46
Cambodian	3	1	7
Tagalog	1	9	-
Cantonese	-	7	1
Other A/PI	6	2	4
Other Non-English	14	155	33
Unknown	182	15	48
TOTAL	8,456	3,681	5,757

Source: Contra Costa County Social Service Department, December 1991

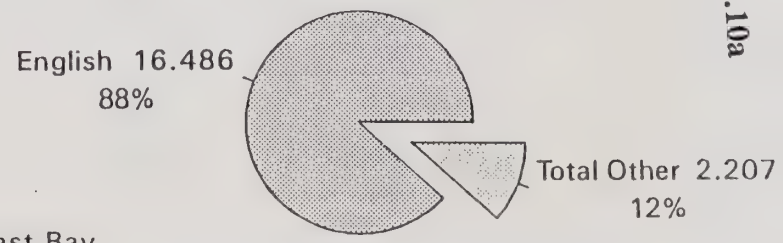
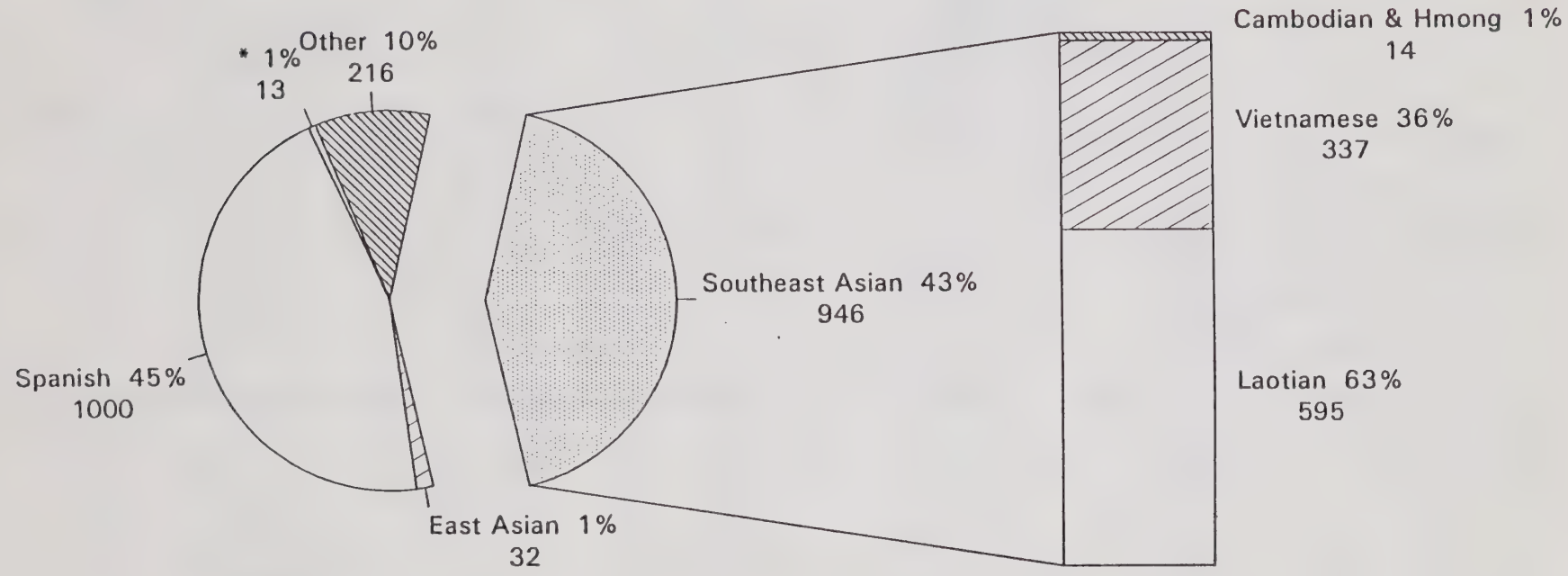
Graphs 8.10a and 8.10b (on the following pages) show the percentage of public assistance recipients by language spoken.

The distribution of AFDC recipients by County region reflects the distinct demographic composition of the county's different regions.

- Nearly half of all AFDC recipients live in West County, which makes up only a quarter of the County's population.
- About half of the non-English language speakers in West County speak Laotian languages (mostly Mien).
- In East County the majority of the non-English language speakers speak Spanish.
- Spanish speakers on AFDC are fairly evenly concentrated in both West and East County.
- In the Central and South Counties, primary English speakers comprise 90 percent of all AFDC recipients, with small numbers of other language speakers.
- Whereas the rate of utilization for native English speakers is 2.7%, for Spanish speakers (the next largest category of AFDC recipients) it is 1.8%.

AFDC Recipients in Contra Costa County By Languages Spoken in April 1993

92

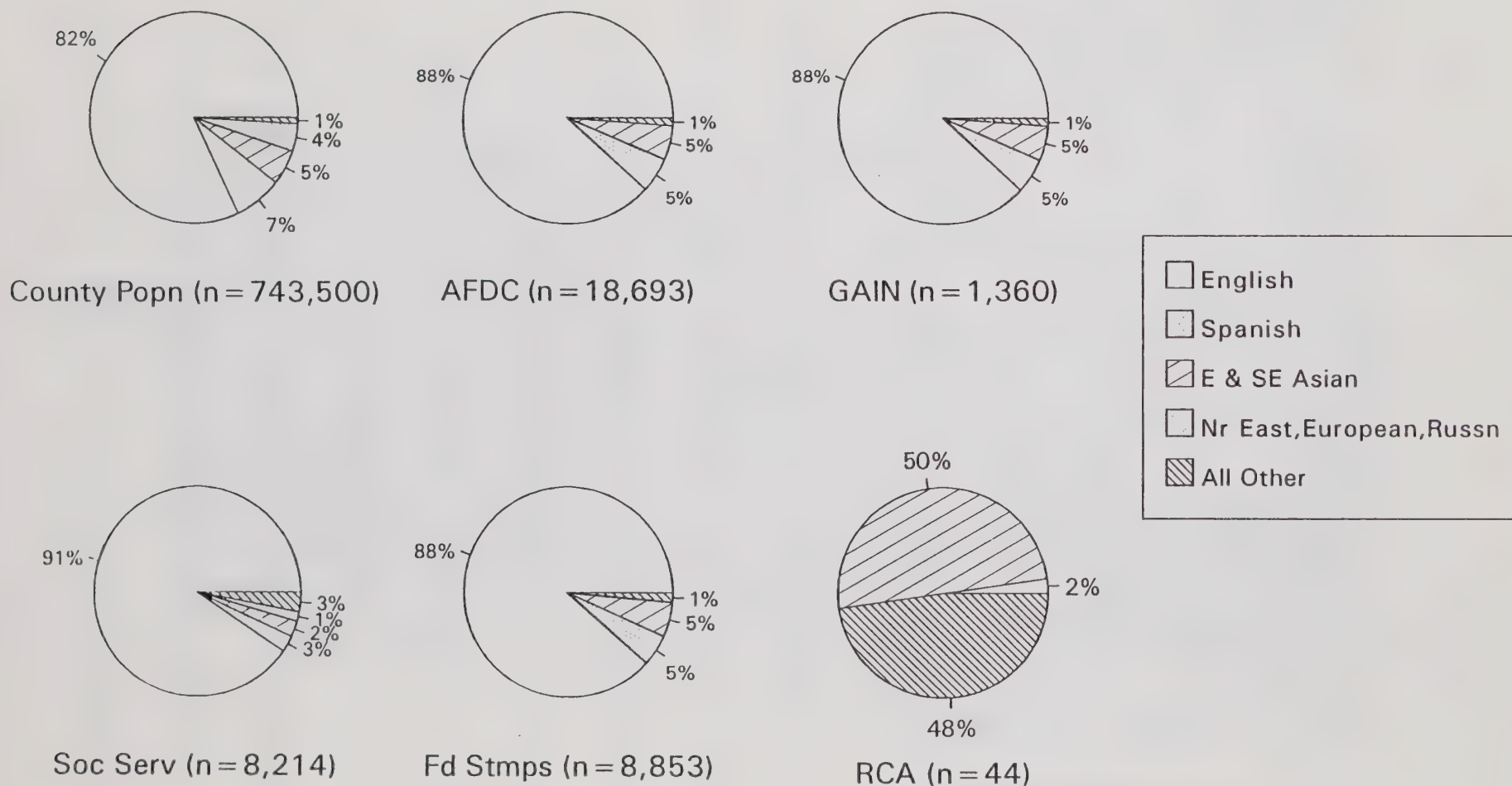


Pie Chart 8.10a

Source: California Department of Social Services
 Produced By The Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay
 * = Near Eastern, European, Russian

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PRIMARY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Contra Costa County, April 1993



SOURCE: Contra Costa County Department of Social Services

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (by race and ethnicity).

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

- The AFDC rate for Southeast Asian language speakers, 35% (one in three of Southeast Asian language speakers are on AFDC) is much higher than the County rate, but in real number terms, they comprised only 1,000 out of a total of 18,693 recipients in 1993. Most of Contra Costa County's Southeast Asian population, as well as AFDC recipients, are refugee families who supported the U.S. government efforts during the Vietnam War and were persecuted by their government when the war ended. Refugees come to this country at the invitation of the U.S. government.

Using 1990 Census Data, education and household type are the most powerful predictors of public assistance utilization. The probability of receiving public assistance dramatically declines with increasing levels of education. (California Research Bureau)

2. *Refugee Assistance*

The U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program under the authority of the California Department of Social Services provides programs whose goal is to promote self-sufficient family units. They include: refugee cash assistance, food stamps, employment and training services and community resources to refugees (California Policy Seminar, 1993).

Cash Assistance Programs:

Refugees are eligible for most of the programs available to citizens and legal residents-- AFDC, County General Assistance, SSI, GAIN. They are also eligible for monies and programs particularly geared to the refugee population, including Refugee Cash Assistance (for those not qualifying for AFDC or SSI, and for a maximum of eight months after arrival).

County Social Services: - (Source: Contra Costa County Social Service Department - County Plan, Prepared by Janet Tompkins, September 1993)

- Refugee-Specific Employment Services System (RESS)
The components of this program include: Central Intake Unit, English-as-a-Second-Language (offered only in West County where there is the most need) and a Youth Employment Program. 23% of the RESS funds serve "newly arrived" refugees and 77% of the funds will serve refugees who have been in the United States more than three years.
- Targeted Assistance (TA)
The components of this program include: Employment Services, Social Adjustment, Supportive Services, Health Care Worker Training. Employment Services is the primary service offered. 23% of the TA funds serve "newly

arrived" refugees and 77% of the funds will serve refugees who have been in the United States more than three years.

- Mutual Assistance Association Grant (MAAG)
The main component of this program is Social Adjustment.

E. Current Legislation

Two pieces of pending legislation follow a similar track; the legislation aims to affect both the employees and the employers. Undocumented individuals are not legally eligible for employment in the U.S.. The 1986 Immigration and Refugee Control Act provided a provision for sanctions against employers who hire undocumented immigrants. However, the provision has not been widely implemented. (Source: New California Coalition, Fall, 1993)

AB 1025 Peace (D - Bonita): would prohibit any bidder or contractor found guilty of employing undocumented aliens during the preceding five years, for five years, from being eligible to receive any public works or purchase contract from any state agency.

ABX 58 Umberg (D - Fullerton): Employer Sanctions/Asset Forfeiture - Would impose criminal penalties against employers who knowingly hire undocumented employees. Employers of more than five employees would be subjected to fines for a first offense and to forfeiture of property and assets for subsequent offenses.

IX. HEALTH¹

Health is linked to and shaped by complex social, economic, and cultural dynamics. The relative health status of immigrant and refugee communities in Contra Costa County is complicated by factors such as poverty, underemployment, discrimination, linguistic challenges, and lack of access to resources that exist to help immigrants and refugees. As a whole, these variables often amount to barriers that can deny both documented and undocumented immigrants and refugees access to preventative and curative health care. Fear of detection and deportation may prevent undocumented immigrants from seeking treatment for themselves or their children even in an emergency situation. Additionally, immigrants and refugees often come from regions having very different philosophies about illness and methods of treatment than that of the United States. Many of these people are unfamiliar with the American system and have a limited knowledge of English which has created barriers to treatment.

For many health indicators, specific data are not kept on immigrants and refugees. Data are maintained by major ethnic/racial groups, such as Latino or Asian/Pacific Islander. Vastly different groups such as Asian Indians, Middle Easterners, and Africans usually do not constitute their own ethnic categories, often falling under broad racial categories or under the category, "Other." Statistical breakdowns by country of origin are rare. The shortcomings in this data point to the need for a data collection system that tracks race/ethnicity and recent immigrant status more accurately.

A. Births and Deaths

1. *Births by Ethnicity, County Region and Immigrant Status*

Table 9.1 and Graph 9.1a compare ethnicity of births to that of the county population.

¹All spreadsheets and tables are located at the back of the Health section in the order they appear in the text.

TABLE 9.1
PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS AND POPULATION BY ETHNICITY,
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1992

Ethnicity	% Of County Births By Ethnicity	% Of County Population By Ethnicity
White	56%	70%
Latino	18%	11%
African American	13%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7%	9%
Other/Unknown	6%	< 1%
Total	100%	100%

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted as Latino (Hispanic) in this table, irrespective of their race.
 Sources: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1993. U.S. Census, 1990.

- African Americans, and Latinos have disproportionately high birth rates when compared to the percentages in the total population. While African Americans comprise 9% of the total population, they makeup 13% of the total births in Contra Costa County. Likewise, Latinos comprise 11% of the population yet 18% of the infants born. Whites and Asian/Pacific Islander birth rates are lower. Whites make up 70% of the population but only 56% of births, and Asians comprise 9% of the population but 7% of births.

Table 9.2 (and accompanying spreadsheet 9.2a and graphs 9.2b,c,& d) show the distribution of ethnic groups in each county region.

TABLE 9.2
PERCENTAGE OF 1992 BIRTHS FOR EACH COUNTY REGION BY ETHNIC GROUP

County Region	White	Latino	African American	Asian /PI	Other /Unkn	Total Region	Total County
West							
% Births	30%	20%	31%	11%	9%	100%	30%
% Population	45%	14%	25%	16%	< 1%	100%	27%
South							
% Births	87%	5%	1%	7%	4%	100%	12%
% Population	87%	4%	1%	7%	< 1%	100%	18%
East							
% Births	56%	25%	9%	3%	7%	100%	28%
% Population	67%	19%	7%	6%	1%	100%	22%
Central							
% Births	71%	16%	2%	6%	5%	100%	30%
% Population	82%	9%	2%	7%	< 1%	100%	34%
Total							
% Births	56%	18%	13%	6%	5%	100%	100%
% Population	70%	11%	9%	9%	< 1%	100%	100%

Source: Contra Costa County Health Department

- The largest percentage of 1992 births occurred in West (30%), Central (30%), and East Counties (28%); 12% of births occurred in South County.
- In West and East Counties, Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders account for smaller percentages of total births than they do population, while Latinos and African Americans have higher percentages of births relative to their populations.
- In Central County, Whites account for smaller percentages of births relative to their population size, Latinos for larger percentages, and African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders for approximately the same.
- In contrast to other County regions, all ethnic groups in South County have approximately the same percentage of birth as they do population.

Tables 9.3 (along with graph 9.3a and 9.3b), 9.4 (along with spreadsheet 9.4a and graph 8.4b), and

accompanying graphs show the number of births to foreign born mothers.

TABLE 9.3
PERCENTAGE OF ALL FOREIGN BORN MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH IN
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1992

Group	% Of All Mothers In Each Group Who Are Foreign Born
Asian/PI	78%
Latino	64%
White	7%
African American	3%
All Mothers in Contra Costa Co.	26%

Source: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1993.

- In 1992, 26% of mothers were foreign born compared to 13% of the general population.
- In 1992, 64% Latina mothers were foreign born, while three out of four (78%) Asian/Pacific Islander mothers were foreign born.

TABLE 9.4
ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF ALL FOREIGN BORN MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH IN
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1992

Ethnicity	% of Total Births to All Foreign Born Mothers
White	15%
Latino	46%
African American	2%
Asian/PI	20%
Other/Unknown	18%
Total County	100%

Source: Contra Costa County Health Dept, 1993.

- Latinas comprised almost half of all foreign born mothers, while Asian and Pacific Islander mothers comprised one fifth of all foreign born mothers.

2. *Infant Mortality*

Table 9.5 illustrates infant mortality by ethnicity.

TABLE 9.5
INFANT MORTALITY BY ETHNICITY IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1992

Ethnicity	% Deaths Age = 0-1 by Ethnicity	% CCC Births by Ethnicity	Relative Magnitude of Infant Deaths to Births*
White	58%	56%	1.03
Latino	16%	18%	.88
African American	22%	13%	1.69
Asian/PI	4%	7%	.57
Unknown/Other	0%	6%	0.0
Total	100%	100%	1.0

Source: CCC Health Dept, 1993. U.S. Census 1990, STF 3.

*Relative Magnitude is Deaths divided by Births. The expected value is 1.0. A value greater than 1.0 indicates a higher than average infant death rate.

- The relative magnitude of infant deaths to births for African Americans is highest (1.69) average for Whites (1.03), and low for both Latinos (.88) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (.57).

B. **Infectious Disease**

1. *Tuberculosis*

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly infectious airborne disease that disproportionately affects African Americans, and immigrants and refugees (particularly of Mexican and Asian descent) who reside in Contra Costa County. These groups include African Americans, and immigrants and refugees, particularly those of Mexican and Asian descent. TB is a disease that usually affects the lungs. Although anyone can get TB; persons most at risk are those who share the same breathing space (family, co-workers, etc.) with someone who has TB, persons who are homeless, persons who abuse drugs, immigrants and refugees, nursing home residents, inmates, and persons with HIV

(Centers for Disease Control).

- While in the state of California, the number of reported TB cases has increased quite noticeably (54%) since the mid 1980's, the number of reported cases in Contra Costa County has increased even more dramatically (78%) (CDHS Sept 1993).
- California accounted for approximately 12% of the nation's population but reports 20% of the nation's TB cases (CDHS Sept, 1993).
- Of Contra Costa County's 107 TB cases in 1992, 54% were male and 46% female, whereas in California as a whole, 64% of reported TB cases were male and 36% female (CDHS Sept. 1993).

a. By Ethnicity

Table 9.6 and illustrates the presence of TB in the County and Statewide.

TABLE 9.6
TOTAL 1992 TB CASES AND PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1985 BY ETHNICITY IN
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AND CALIFORNIA

Ethnicity	Contra Costa County		California	
	Total Cases for 1992 (%)	% Change 1985-92	Total Cases for 1992 (%)	% Change 1985-92
Latino	15 (14%)	36%	2059 (38%)	66%
African American	33 (31%)	313%	768 (14%)	93%
Asian/Pacific Islander and Other	40 (37%)	43%	1680 (31%)	44%
White/Non-Hispanic*	19 (18%)	39%	870 (16%)	26%
Total	107 (100%)	78%	5382 (100%)	54%

*White/Non-Hispanic includes "unknown".

(In 1992 there were 20 Native Americans included within the Asian/Others category. In 1990, the most recent year for which Native Americans population estimates are available, Native Americans represented .9% (42) of reported TB cases in California. TB information for Native Americans in CCC is not available.)

Source: CDHS, TB Control Branch, September, 1993

- Rates of TB among African Americans in Contra Costa County (31% of all cases) are more than twice as high as for African Americans statewide (14% of cases statewide). This represents a 313% jump in reported cases in Contra Costa County since 1985.

- While the rate of TB among Latinos in Contra Costa County is lower than statewide, it is higher in Contra Costa County for all other groups.
- While Asian/Pacific Islanders and African Americans account for the smallest percentages of the total County population, they account for the largest percentages of the County's TB cases. Whites, comprising the largest ethnic group in the County (70%), account for a small portion of TB cases (18%)

According to the TB Controller of Contra Costa County, Francie Weiss, there is a strong correlation between the dramatic rise in TB cases in Contra Costa County and marked increases in the number of people who are living in poverty, who are homeless, and who are drug abusers, especially abusers of crack-cocaine. Although people with HIV or AIDS are especially vulnerable to TB, the rising number of individuals who are living with AIDS or who are HIV-positive in Contra Costa County has not yet had a significant effect on the number of TB cases (people with AIDS comprise only 10-12 TB cases). Other factors, such as prison exposure, do not contribute as significantly to the TB problem in Contra Costa County as the factors described above.

b. By Immigrant Status

Tables 9.7 and 9.8 describe TB among the foreign born in Contra Costa and statewide.

TABLE 9.7
TOTAL TB CASES FOR 1992 AND PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1985 BY
BIRTHPLACE, FOR CALIFORNIA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa County			California	
Birthplace	1992 (%)	% Change 1986-92	1992 (%)	% Change 1985-92
U.S. Born	50 (47%)	85%	2055 (39%)*	45%
Foreign Born	57 (53%)	73%	3284 (61%)	61%
Total	107 (100%)	78%	5382 (100%)	54%

*Includes 43 people whose birthplace is unknown

Source: CDHS, T.B. CONTROL BRANCH, September, 1993.

- In 1992, 53% of TB cases in Contra Costa County were foreign born, compared to 61% statewide, and 25% nationwide (not shown on table).
- U.S. born persons have a higher rate of increase than foreign born in Contra Costa; the converse is true statewide. Foreign-born TB cases in Contra Costa County have increased 73% since 1985, compared to 61% statewide.

- Almost all (95%) Asian/other TB cases in California were foreign born and about three-quarters (73%) of Latino TB cases were foreign born. Data are not yet available for Contra Costa County.

c. By Region Of Origin

TABLE 9.8
TOTAL REPORTED TB CASES IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY AMONG THE
FOREIGN BORN DURING 1985-90 BY WORLD REGION OF ORIGIN

Region Of Origin	Total Number of Cases 1985-90 (%)
Asia/Pacific Islander	129 (73%)
Americas/Caribbean	29 (17%)
Near East	9 (5%)
Europe	6 (4%)
Africa	1 (1%)
Total	176 (100%)

Source: CDHS, TB Control Branch, 1991

- Nearly three out of four (73%) foreign born TB cases in Contra Costa County are among people from Asia and the Pacific, while 17% are among people from the Americas or the Caribbean.
- Immigrants and refugees with TB generally contract it before their arrival in the U.S. (TB Controller of Contra Costa County).
- See spreadsheets 9.8a and 9.8b at the end of the section.

2. AIDS/HIV

The data in this section was provided by Juan Reardon and others from the Contra Costa Health Services Department. Because individuals who are positive for HIV do not know they are positive until they are tested, and because many people most at risk for HIV infection have not yet taken a test, statistics that claim to reflect the AIDS epidemic are limited by the extent to which people are tested and their HIV/AIDS status reported.

Keeping this important point in mind and understanding the difference between HIV and AIDS is necessary for comprehending the data in this section. An individual who is considered "HIV-positive" has antibodies for the AIDS virus, HIV. Such an individual may feel and look healthy for years and if not tested, may not know that s/he has HIV until it begins to manifest itself. While not all people agree on a single definition of AIDS, A "person living with AIDS," as defined by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), is an individual who has tested HIV-positive, has a "T-cell" count of 200 or less, and who has been diagnosed with at least one of 26 opportunistic diseases. The CDC recently expanded its definition to include many opportunistic infections that afflict women exclusively. With these differences in mind, we can appreciate the significant differences in statistics that measure the reported number of people who are "HIV-positive" and those that measure the reported number of diagnosed AIDS cases--"persons living with AIDS."

- From 1982 to August, 1993, there have been a reported cumulative total of 1,169 AIDS cases in Contra Costa County.
- While at present there are a reported 464 people in Contra Costa County living with AIDS, there are an estimated 3,800 additional people who are HIV-positive.
- The majority of people with AIDS are gay and bisexual men (63%) and gay/bisexual men who inject drugs (6%). Increasingly, groups of people with AIDS are heterosexual women and men, and injection drug users. The numbers of AIDS cases among African Americans and Latinos are disproportionate to the population size of these communities. (Contra Costa County Health Services HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report)
- The number of reported AIDS cases is increasing in West County and East County. Of people now living with AIDS, 40% live in Central County, 40% in West County, and 20% in East County (Compared to 34%, 27%, and 22% of the total population, respectively).
- Richmond, with a cumulative total of 266 cases of AIDS since 1982, ranks as the city in CCC with the highest incidence of reported AIDS cases, followed by Concord (CCC Health Services HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report).

a. By Ethnicity

Table 9.9 illustrates the ethnic distribution of AIDS in Contra Costa County.

TABLE 9.9
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS IN CONTRA COSTA
COUNTY AS OF JULY 31, 1993

Ethnicity	AIDS Cases # (%)	Total Population by Ethnicity
White	249 (54%)	70%
African American	160 (35%)	9%
Latino	49 (11%)	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2 (<1%)	9%
Native American	2 (<1%)	<1%
Unknown	2 (<1%)	<1%
Total	464 (100%)	100%

Source: 1993 HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report: Contra Costa County

- African-Americans Contra Costa County are over-represented nearly four times relative to their population sizes. They comprise less than a tenth (9%) of the population in Contra Costa County but over a third (35%) of the reported AIDS cases.
- Latinos are equally represented, with approximately 11% of both population and AIDS cases.
- Whites and Asians are both underrepresented in reported AIDS cases.

b. By Immigrant Status

Table 9.10 illustrates AIDS cases by where persons with AIDS originate.

TABLE 9.10
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES IN CONTRA COSTA
COUNTY BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF ORIGIN

Country/Region	# Cases	% All
USA	1,114	95.3%
Americas/Caribbean	32	2.7%
Europe	9	.8%
Asia	7	.6%
Africa	2	.2%
Total	1,169	100%

Source: Contra Costa County Health Services Department, 1993.

- About one in twenty, just under 5% of reported AIDS cases in Contra Costa County occur in foreign born persons (compared to 13% of County residents).
- More than half of reported AIDS cases among the foreign born occur in people from Latin America and/or the Caribbean.
- (See Table 9.10 above and Spreadsheet 9.10a and Graphs 9.10b, 9.10c and 9.10d)

Table 9.11 illustrates AIDS cases among U.S. and foreign born residents by HIV transmission category.

TABLE 9.11
CUMULATIVE TOTALS OF REPORTED AIDS CASES AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN
IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BY TRANSMISSION CATEGORY

Transmission Category	Foreign Born Cases (%)	All CCC Cases
Homosexual/Bisexual Contact	37 (67%)	737 (63%)
IV Drug Use	0 (0%)	214 (18%)
Homosexual/Bisexual Contact/IV Drug Use	0 (0%)	65 (6%)
Heterosexual Contact	4 (7%)	34 (3%)
Blood Transfusion	6 (11%)	50 (4%)
Undetermined	8 (15%)	69 (6%)
Total	55 (100%)	1169 (100%)

Source: Contra Costa Co. Health Services Department, 1993.

- Almost seven out of ten foreign born cases resulted from male homosexual/bisexual sexual contact. This mode of transmission accounts for a slightly higher percentage cases than in the foreign born population than for the county population overall.
- Among the foreign born cases reported in Contra Costa County, none were attributed to injection drug use, whereas almost one in five US born cases in Contra Costa County were attributed to IV drug use.
- Almost half of all AIDS cases in both U.S. and foreign-born residents occur in people between the ages 30 and 39.
- We do not have estimates for numbers of foreign born people who maybe HIV-positive.
- (See Table 9.11 above, and Graph 9.11a)

Presently, individuals applying for permanent residence in the United States are required to take an HIV test. Applicants found to be HIV-positive are excluded from consideration because

immigration law mandates that "HIV is a communicable disease of public health significance." The recent debate in this country between the Clinton Administration and law makers regarding HIV and immigration has produced a lot of misleading information about the legal status of HIV-positive immigrants and refugees. For example, few people know that HIV-positive individuals applying for citizenship may qualify for a waiver. An HIV-positive applicant may be granted citizenship if the person has a parent, child, or spouse who is a permanent residence, and if the applicant can prove that s/he will not be a financial burden on the state.

Despite the status of the immigration policy regarding HIV-positive applicants, international and national public health authorities agree that there is no danger to the public health posed by immigrants with HIV. Some argue that rather than providing any positive health education value, the exclusion policy has hindered preventive education efforts in the immigrant and refugee communities by creating fear, mistrust, and misunderstanding, prompting many HIV-positive immigrants to go underground. Additional information regarding HIV-positive immigrants, refugees, or undocumented workers, is available from the Immigrant HIV Assistance Project at (415) 267-0795.

The following list describes the unmet needs of persons with AIDS or HIV as reported to the Health Services Department of Contra Costa County by local community-based organizations.

- Expanded case management services--especially in Central County
- Expanded services of all kinds in Spanish and other languages.
- Housing (particularly in East County) for HIV/AIDS unemployed people.
- Day drop center in East County.
- Expanded services (all kinds) in North Richmond.
- Dental care.
- Residential hospice in each region of the County.
- Greater direct financial assistance for food and transportation.
- Mental health services.
- Expanded services in jails.
- Greater access to testing services for persons at high risk.

3. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*

The sexually transmitted diseases discussed here are often associated with alcohol and other drug abuse. The presence of a sexually transmitted disease may indicate unprotected sexual behavior, increasing the risk of HIV infection, as well. Unfortunately, there is no data available for analyzing STD's among immigrant/refugee communities. The following data is from the Contra Costa County Head Start: Community Needs Assessment, and provided by the Public Health Division of the Contra Costa County Health Services Department.

a. Syphilis

- The rate in Contra Costa County increased ten-fold, from 4.0 out of every 100,000 people in 1979 to 38.6 out of every 100,000 people in 1991.

Table 9.12 illustrates syphilis rates in Contra Costa County by sex and ethnicity.

TABLE 9.12
SYPHILIS RATES PER 100,000 BY SEX AND ETHNICITY
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1991

Ethnicity	Women	Men	Total (%)
African American	86	64	150 (73%)
White	18	7	25 (12%)
Latino	7	11	18 (9%)
Asian/PI	0	2	2 (1%)
Native American	0	0	0 (0%)
Total*	118 (57.5%)	87 (42.5%)	205 (100%)

*Total includes 10 "unknowns"

Source: Contra Costa Co. Health Services Dept./Public Health Division

- In 1991, African Americans accounted for almost three-quarters of all syphilis cases in Contra Costa County (compared to 9% of the County's population), while Whites represented 12% of all cases (compared to 70% of the County's population).
- African American women and White women are apparently at greater risk for contracting syphilis than are their male counterparts.

b. Gonorrhea

- While gonorrhea rates have dropped statewide, County rates have fluctuated from 270 cases per 100,000 in 1986, to 320 in 1988, to 278 in 1991.

c. Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B is commonly associated with unprotected sexual contact and injection drug use. Since 1967, an overall trend of increasing cases has emerged in Contra Costa County. From 62 reported cases in 1988, rates rose to 109 in 1990. In 1991,

the number of new cases dropped to 37.

C. Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Studies of substance abuse among immigrants and refugees in Contra Costa County are not available at this time. Information on alcohol and drug abuse are derived from mainly from treatment admissions, criminal justice data, and alcohol and drug-related deaths.

In 1989-90, alcohol and other drugs were involved in 64% of all suicides in Contra Costa County; 85% of all homicides, and 58% of fatal motor vehicle crashes. Altogether, alcohol and other drugs were directly or indirectly involved in over half of all arrests made in Contra Costa County in 1989.

According to the California Drug Abuse Data System, nearly 8300 people participated in County-funded outpatient and residential alcohol and drug programs in 1989-90. About a quarter of alcohol program clients and almost half of drug problem clients were women. Almost three-quarters of clients are in their twenties and thirties.

Table 9.13 (along with graphs 9.13a and 9.13b) compares ethnic breakdowns of population and drug treatment clientele.

TABLE 9.13
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS
BY ETHNICITY AND POPULATION
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, 1992

Ethnicity	% Of Total County Pop	% of All Participants
White	73%	49%
African American	9%	41%
Latino	11%	7%
Asian/PI	9%	1%
Native American	> 1%	< 1%
Total*	100%	100%

*TOTAL does not add up to 100%; persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data.

Source: Contra Costa County Health Services Department/ Public Health Division

- Table 9.13 illustrates that while Whites represent 73% of the total population in Contra Costa County, they comprise half of the client population served by alcohol

and drug abuse treatment programs.

- In contrast, African Americans are significantly over-represented in this category. While they comprise only 9% of the total population of Contra Costa County, African Americans represent 41% of the client population served by alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.
- Of the total number of clients served for alcohol abuse, about half were White and half were African American, while Latinos comprised about 6%.
- Of the total number of clients served for Cocaine/Crack abuse, almost three-quarters were African American, while Whites represented over 80% of clients being served for methamphetamine abuse.

D. Mental Health

Statistical information regarding the mental health status of immigrants and refugees is sparse and difficult to obtain. Immigrants and refugees often suffer mental disorders at a greater rate than the general population but seek treatment less.

The following table 9.14 illustrates the ethnic breakdown of mental health clients in Contra Costa County.

TABLE 9.14
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CLIENTS BY ETHNICITY,
7/1/92-6/30/93

Ethnicity	# Clients (% Total)	# Visits (% Total)
White	4,744 (55%)	91,352 (52%)
Latino	845 (10%)	12,408 (7%)
African American	2,034 (23.5%)	35,662 (20%)
Asian/PI (non-Southeast Asian)	224 (3%)	4,451 (3%)
Southeast Asian	176 (2%)	1,409 (< 1%)
Native American	34 (< 1%)	1,099 (< 1%)
Other/Unknown	609 (7%)	29,325 (17%)
Total	8,666 (100%)	175,706 (100%)

Source: CCC Health Services Dept, Mental Health Division, 1993.

- While Whites in Contra Costa County comprise three-quarters of the population, they comprise half of the mental health clientele.
- African Americans make up a tenth of the population of Contra Costa County and a quarter of the mental health clientele.
- Asian Americans, including Southeast Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise 4.4% of the total population of Contra Costa County and approximately the same (4.5%) of the mental health clientele.

E. Violence

Violence is now recognized as a health problem affecting every community, including those within Contra Costa County. Immigrants and refugees contend with violence in various forms, including domestic violence, and hate crimes (violence aimed specifically towards immigrants and refugees).

1. *Domestic Violence*

Estimates of the prevalence of domestic violence are difficult to determine for women of any racial or socio-economic group. Domestic violence is often incited because of stress, different customs, loss of status and other adjustments immigrants face in a new country which pose difficult challenges. Different ethnic groups also tend to have traditional family dynamics which do not adapt to a new country, triggering spousal abuse (New York Times, December 6, 1993). Many women are reluctant to report their partners to authorities, even when they and their children are repeatedly being physically or sexually abused. Reporting of domestic violence information by local law enforcement agencies began in 1986, but the accuracy of the data varies among agencies and in all cases reflects only a fraction of actual domestic violence cases.

In 1992, there were 5,494 domestic violence calls to local law enforcement agencies in Contra Costa County (Bureau of Criminal Statistics, 1992). More than 70% involved a weapon. Racial Breakdowns are not available from BCS.

In 1991 a study was undertaken by the Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights in which of 400 Bay Area undocumented immigrant women were interviewed. Of the 301 Latinas, one out of every three women said she was a victim of domestic violence. Of the 54 Filipinas interviewed, one out of every five women said they were victims of domestic violence. Fear of detection by immigration authorities, caused 64% of Latinas and 57% of Filipinas to avoid using services such as welfare or health facilities. Quite often immigrant women are not aware that services are available to help them escape an abusive situation.

One factor associated with domestic violence is the change caused by life in exile of culture-

specific gender roles. The practical decision of a woman to move into the marketplace may become the only viable way for the family to earn an income. Often women are more able than men to work in the informal sector (service work, housecleaning, child care, garment work). This can shift the traditionally-based family balance and roles (Svendsen p.4, 1985). In these situations men may lose self-confidence and feel unable to communicate their emotions and assert these stresses through physical abuse of their wives and children.

In 1990, the legal situation improved somewhat for immigrant women in abusive relationships. As a result of the 1986 Immigration Marriage Fraud Act, non-citizens married to U.S. citizens or legal residents had to remain married for two years after they obtained conditional residency. One by-product was that women in abusive relationships were forced to stay with their husbands or fear deportation. A 1990 amendment allows women who have obtained conditional permanent residency to seek a waiver if she can show that she and/or her children are being abused by her husband, even if she does not stay with her husband for the two-year period. However, the 1990 provision does not provide recourse for women whose husbands have not yet filed a petition, or who withdraw the petition before conditional residency has been granted.

2. *Hate Crimes*

The increasingly rapid demographic changes in Contra Costa County have been accompanied by many documented (as well as numerous unreported) incidents of racial and cultural intolerance directed towards people of color including immigrants and refugees. These have occurred in work places, social services and educational settings as well as other aspects of public life.

Racially motivated violence is the most extreme manifestation of racial and cultural intolerance, and appears to be on the rise in the midst of economic hard times. The growth in hate crimes against immigrants and refugees appears to be a nationwide problem. Because only a few states keep statistics on such crimes, the bulk of documentation remains anecdotal (Asian/Pacific Islander Advisory Committee, 1988).

During 1992 the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department, whose jurisdiction is the unincorporated parts of the County, took 14 reports of hate crimes. Eleven were reported, after investigation, as crimes based on race, ethnicity or religion. Five of the crimes were reported by Whites, four by Blacks and two were reported by Latinos. A Sergeant in the Intelligence Unit of the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department, made mention that there is usually a significant amount of under-reporting. For example, there were no hate crimes reported by West County Southeast Asians though they make up a significant share of the population in unincorporated areas and are targets of racial incidents.

In North Richmond, Laotians comprise 13% of the population. The Lao Family Community Development Center recorded 200 crimes against Laotians in Richmond, San Pablo and Oakland

in 1991. According to the staff of the Lao Family Community Development Center, many of the crimes never get reported to police.

F. Current Legislation (New California Coalition, 1993-1994)

AB 151 Mountjoy (R - San Gabriel): This bill would deny any employee benefits, including workmen's compensation, to be provided to undocumented workers. Failed - Assembly Committee on Finance & Insurance; Probably a Two-year bill)

SB 284 Russell (R - Glendale): Would allow release of medical forms to the INS if applicant for benefits is suspected of being undocumented. (Two Year Bill)

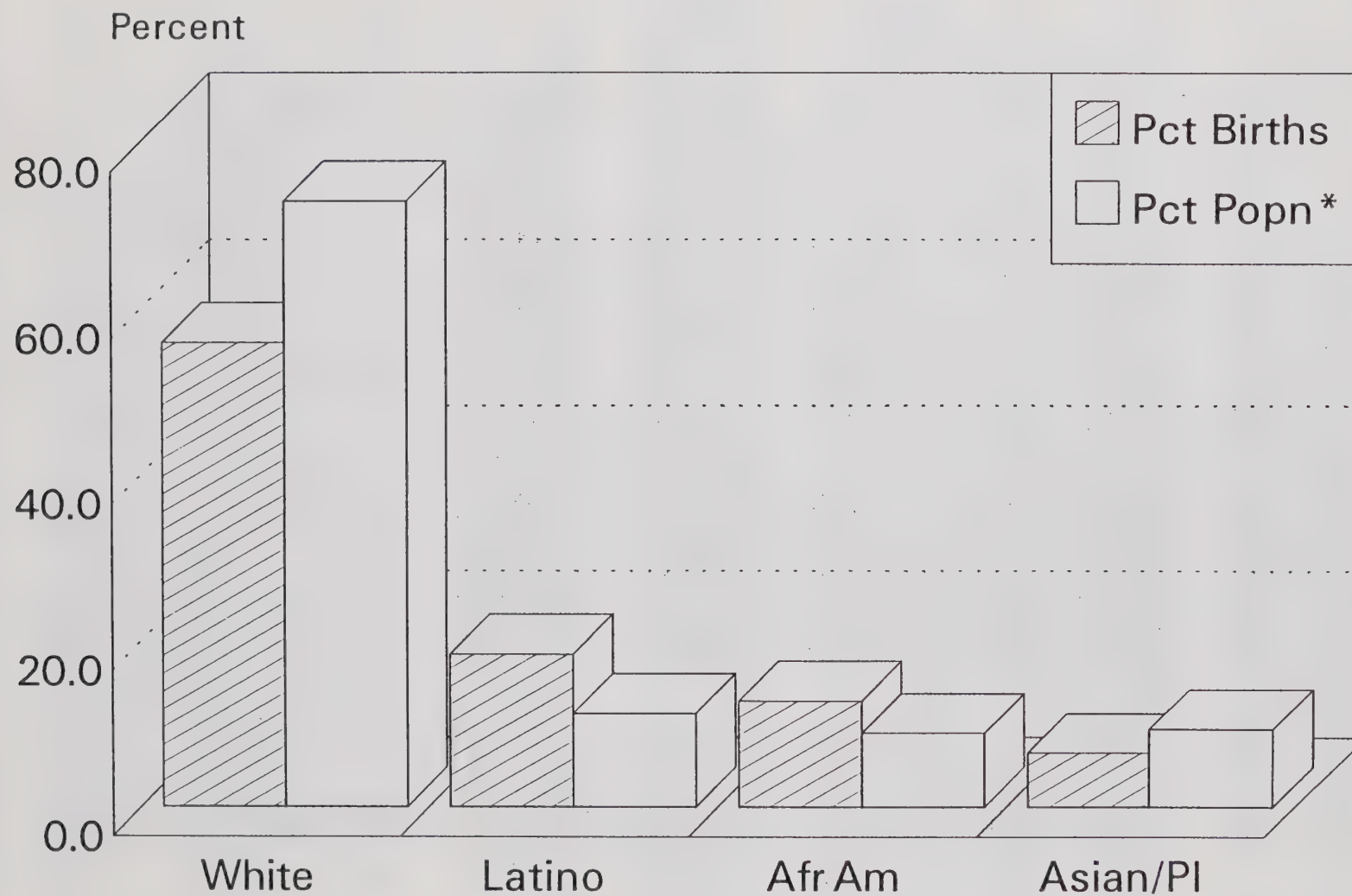
SB 1131 Leslie (R - Roseville): This bill would make it a crime for any person to provide fraudulent eligibility information on Medi-Cal benefits forms. this bill has been significantly amended; it no longer requires a social security identification number as a requisite for eligibility for Medi-Cal services. (Chaptered)

SB 1651 Johannessen (R - N. Sacramento): would prohibit any state funds from being expended to make payments under the Medi-Cal program to any Medi-Cal provider for services provided to a person who cannot show proof of legal residency or PRUCOL (permanently residing under color of law) status, unless the provider reports that person to the U.S. INS.

AB 2607 Nolan (R - Glendale): would prohibit earthquake relief to victims of the Northridge earthquake to any person who is not lawfully present in the U.S..

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY (Selected Race/Ethnic Groups)

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (under race and ethnicity).

(MTH000004 01/93)

MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE BY MOTHER'S ETHNICITY*

MFORCC.WK1

SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

* THESE TABLES INCLUDE DATA FOR 27 MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HOSPITALS, BUT DO NOT RESIDE IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

A. NUMBER OF 1992 BIRTHS: MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE BY MOTHER'S RACE/ETHNICITY

BIRTHPLACE	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC. ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
California	6,413	4,252	716	1,150	136	152	7
Other USA	2,987	2,359	115	418	38	53	4
TOTAL US-BORN:	9,400	6,611	831	1,568	174	205	11
Mexico	1,258	6	1,231	1	0	20	0
Southeast Asia	250	3	0	0	244	3	0
Central America	174	10	157	0	0	6	1
Other	1,562	459	109	49	402	534	9
TOTAL FRGN-BORN	3,244	478	1,497	50	646	563	10
Unknown	27	9	2	0	8	8	0
TOTAL:	12,671	7,098	2,330	1,618	828	776	21
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0%	56.0%	18.4%	12.8%	6.5%	6.1%	0.2%

B. 1992 BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF FRGN-BORN/US-BORN MOTHERS, FOR EACH ETHNIC GROUP

BIRTHPLACE	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC. ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
US-BORN:	74.2%	93.1%	35.7%	96.9%	21.0%	26.4%	52.4%
FOREIGN-BORN							
Mexico	9.9%	0.1%	52.8%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Southeast Asia	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Central America	1.4%	0.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.8%
Other	12.3%	6.5%	4.7%	3.0%	48.6%	68.8%	42.9%
TOTAL FRGN-BORN:	25.6%	6.7%	64.2%	3.1%	78.0%	72.6%	47.6%
UNKNOWN:	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

C. PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN- AND US-BORN MOTHERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

RACE/ETHNICITY	% FRGN BORN	% US BORN	% UNKN
Asian/Pacific Islander	78.0%	21.0%	1.0%
Other	72.6%	26.4%	1.0%
Latino	64.2%	35.7%	0.1%
Unknown	47.6%	52.4%	0.0%
All (Total Cty Popn)	25.6%	74.2%	0.2%
White (Non-Hispanic)	6.7%	93.1%	0.1%
African American	3.1%	96.9%	0.0%

C1. RATIO OF FOREIGN-BORN TO US-BORN MOTHERS*

RACE/ETHNICITY	FOREIGN/US-Born
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.7
Other	2.8
Latino	1.8
Unknown	0.9
All (Total Cty Popn)	0.3
White (Non-Hispanic)	0.1
African American	0.0

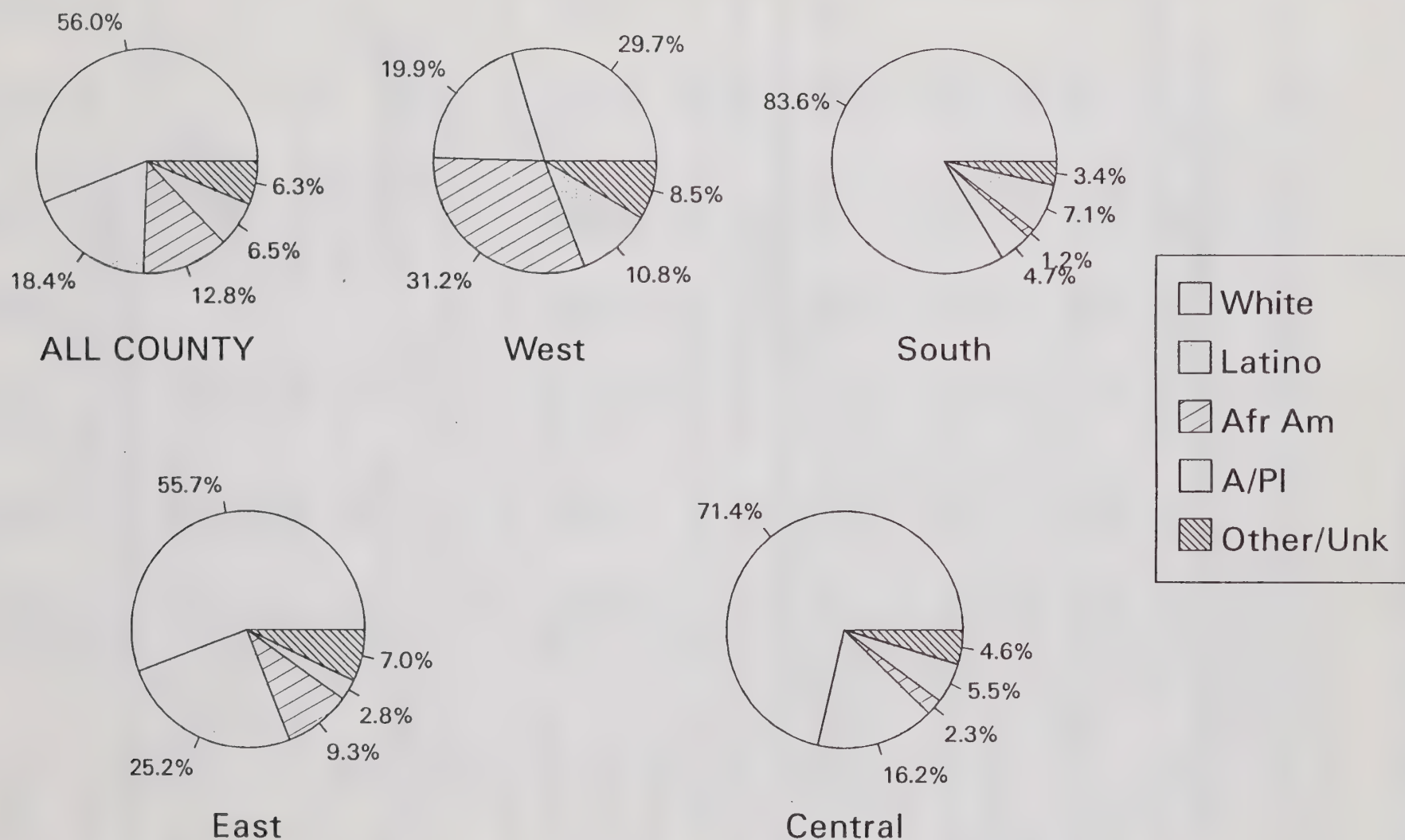
*Excludes mothers whose birthplace is unknown.

D. PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS, BY BIRTHPLACE

BIRTHPLACE	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC. ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
Mexico	100.0%	0.5%	97.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Southeast Asia	100.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	1.2%	0.0%
Central America	100.0%	5.7%	90.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.6%
Other	100.0%	29.4%	7.0%	3.1%	25.7%	34.2%	0.6%
TOTAL FRGN-BORN:	100.0%	14.7%	46.1%	1.5%	19.9%	17.4%	0.3%

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS: REGION OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



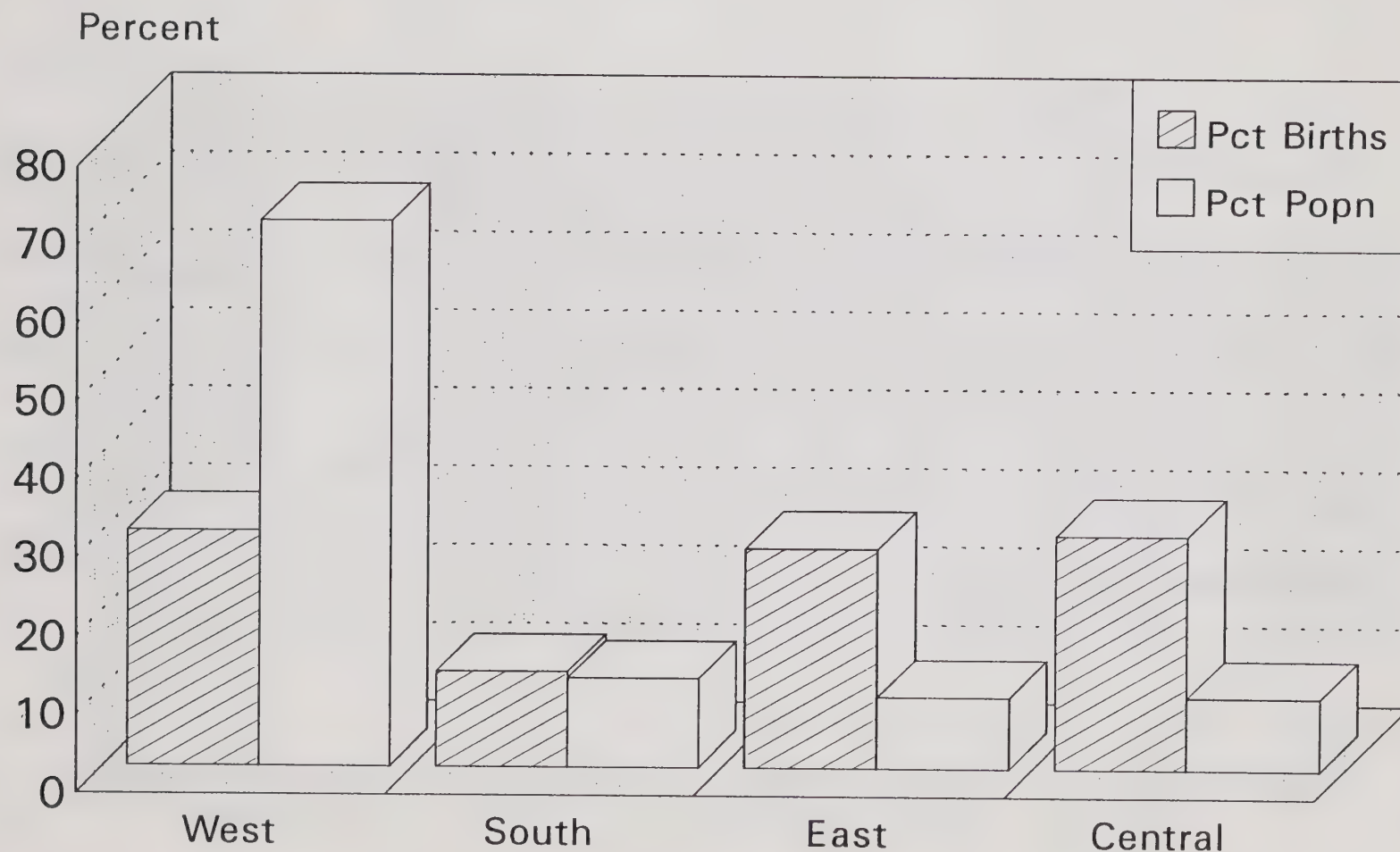
SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

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PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY REGION

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

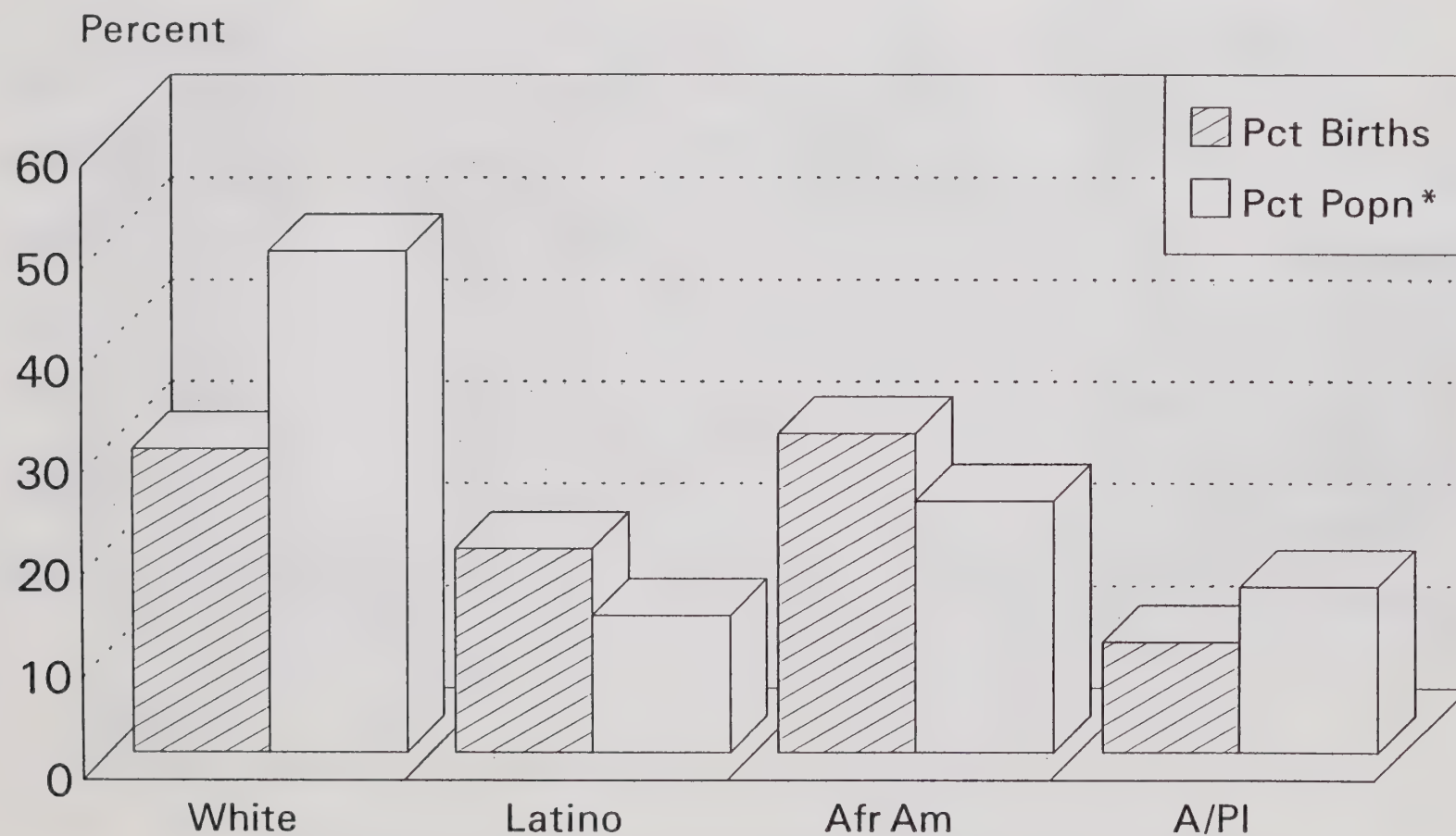
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WEST COUNTY BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

(Selected Racial/Ethnic Groups)

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCES: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1990 Census

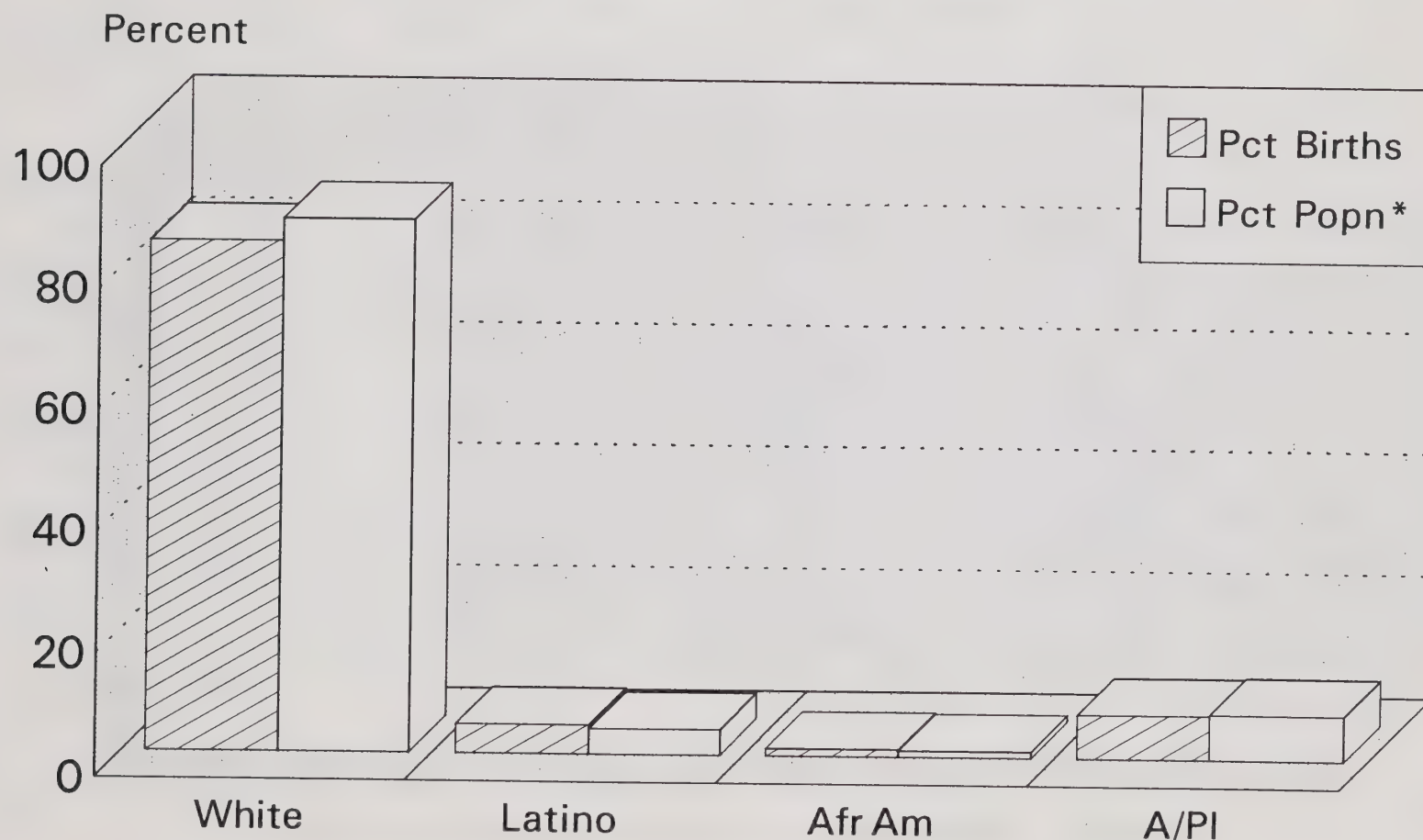
*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (by race and ethnicity).

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SOUTH COUNTY BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

(Selected Racial/Ethnic Groups)

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCES: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1990 Census

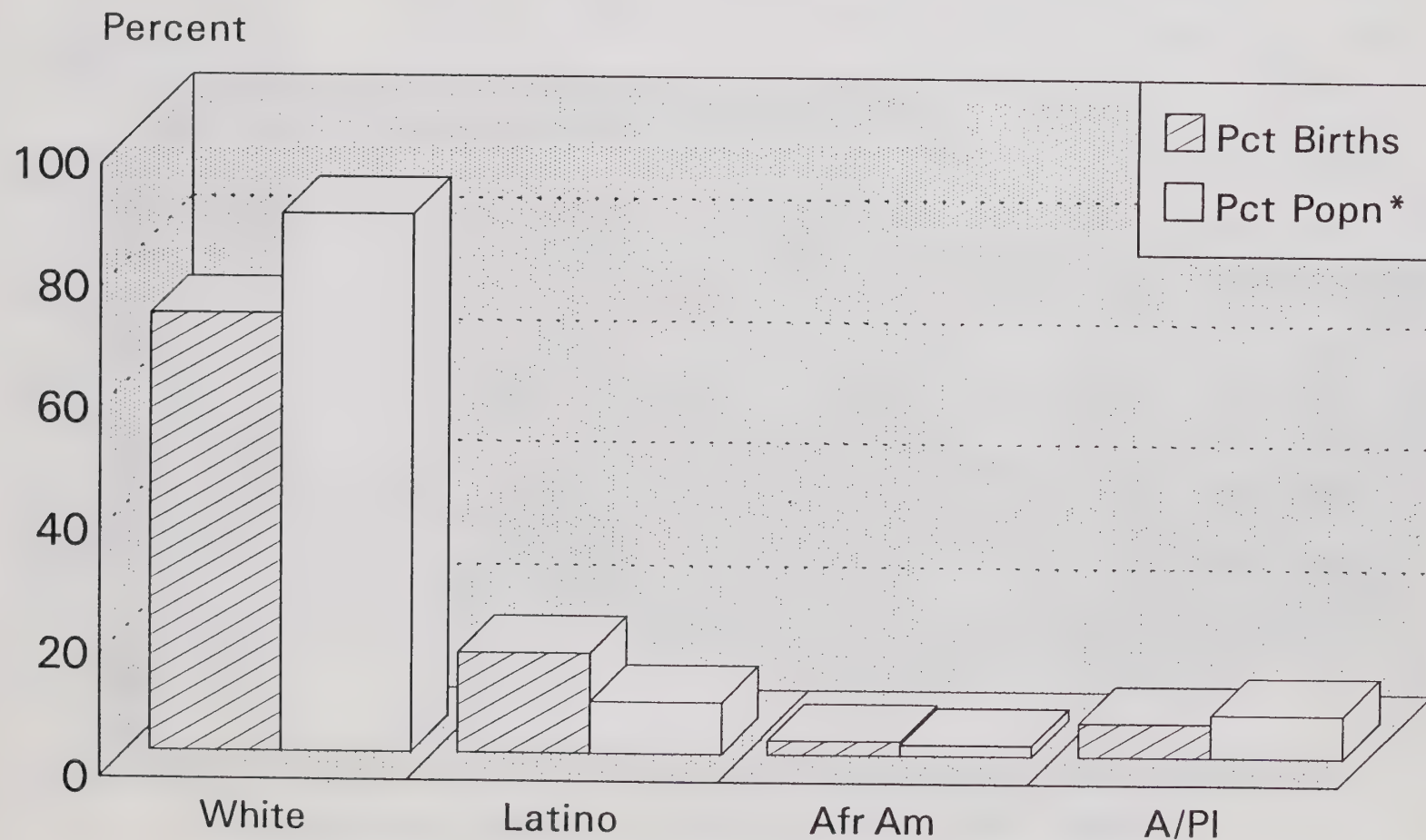
*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (by race and ethnicity).

[BIRTHS.CH3]

CENTRAL COUNTY BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

(Selected Racial/Ethnic Groups)

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCES: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1990 Census

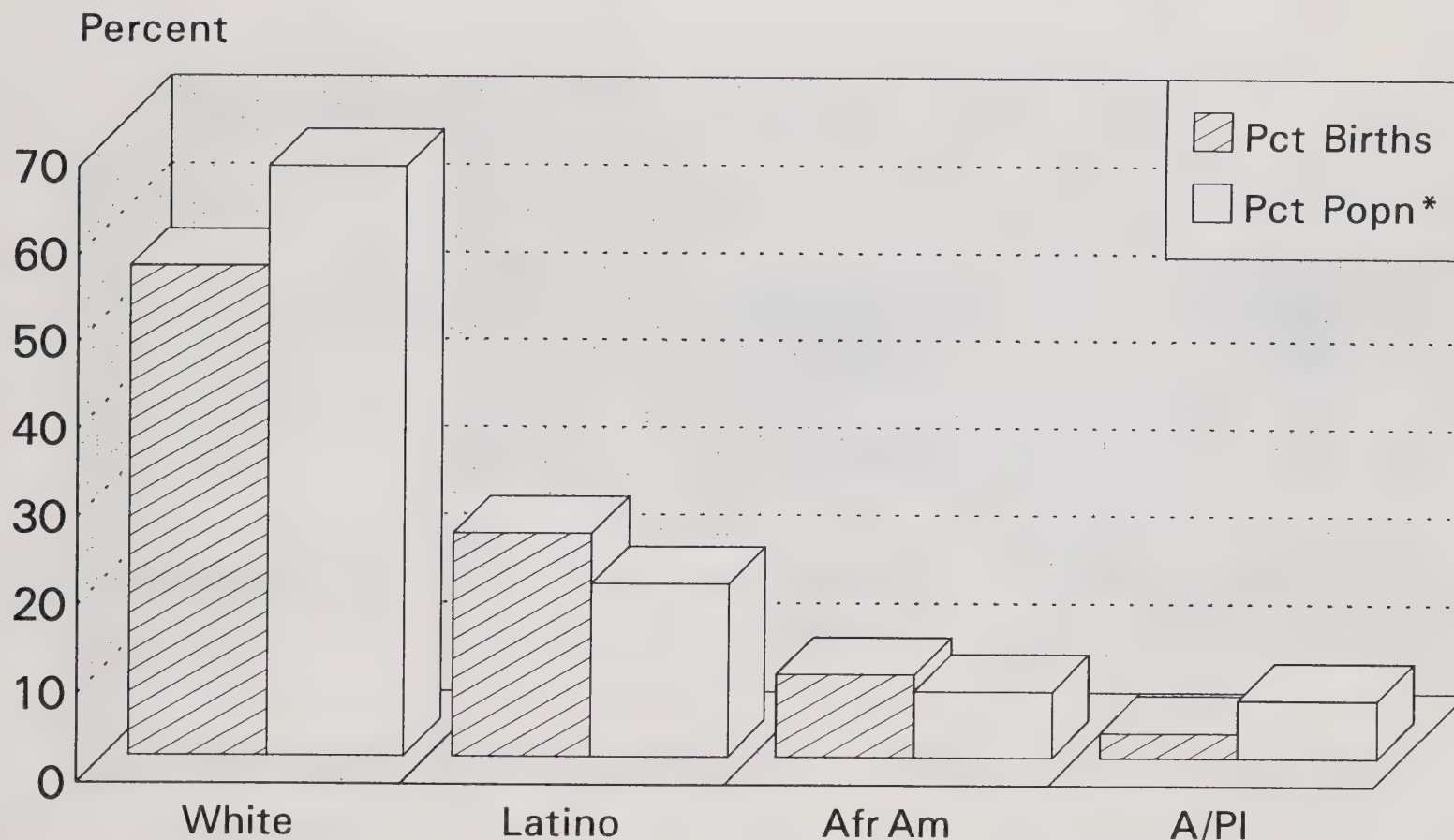
*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (by race and ethnicity).

[BIRTH.C113]

EAST COUNTY BIRTHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

(Selected Racial/Ethnic Groups)

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



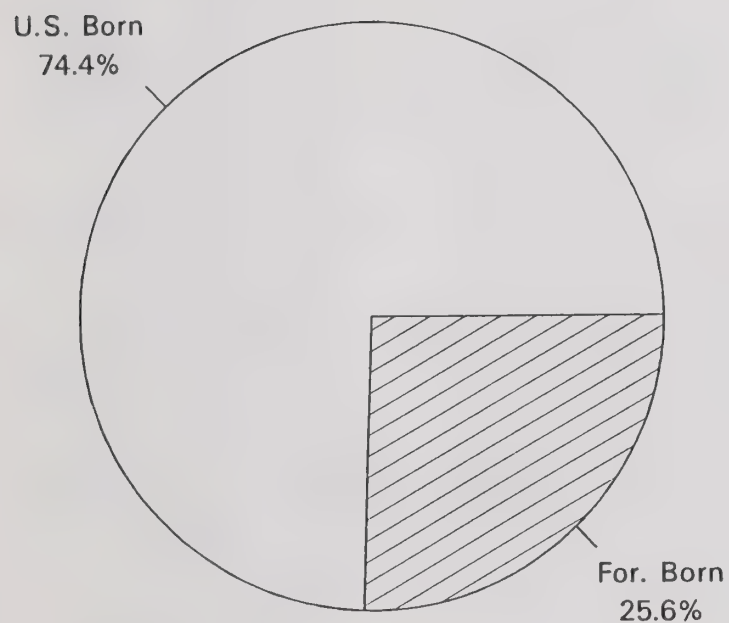
SOURCES: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1990 Census

*Persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data (by race and ethnicity).

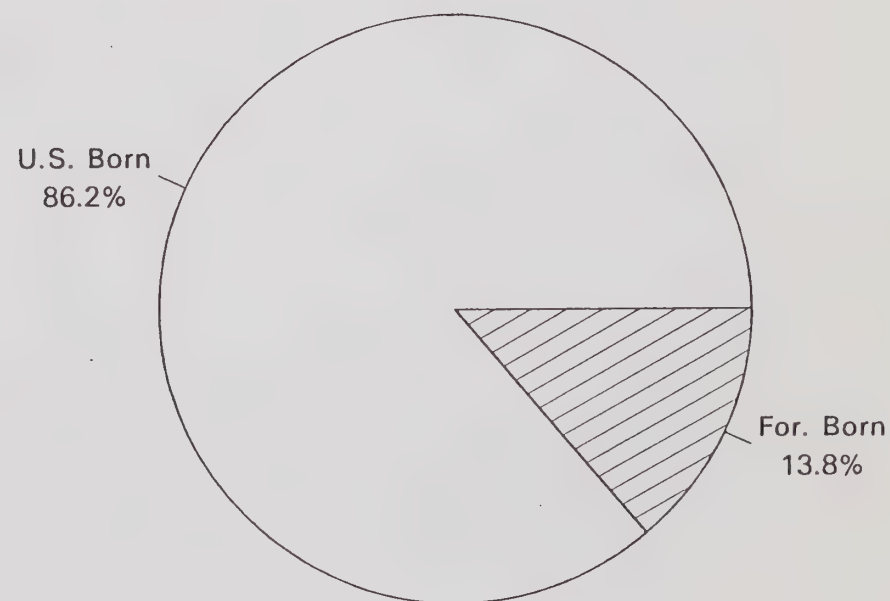
[BIRTH.CH3]

U.S.- AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



County Mothers*



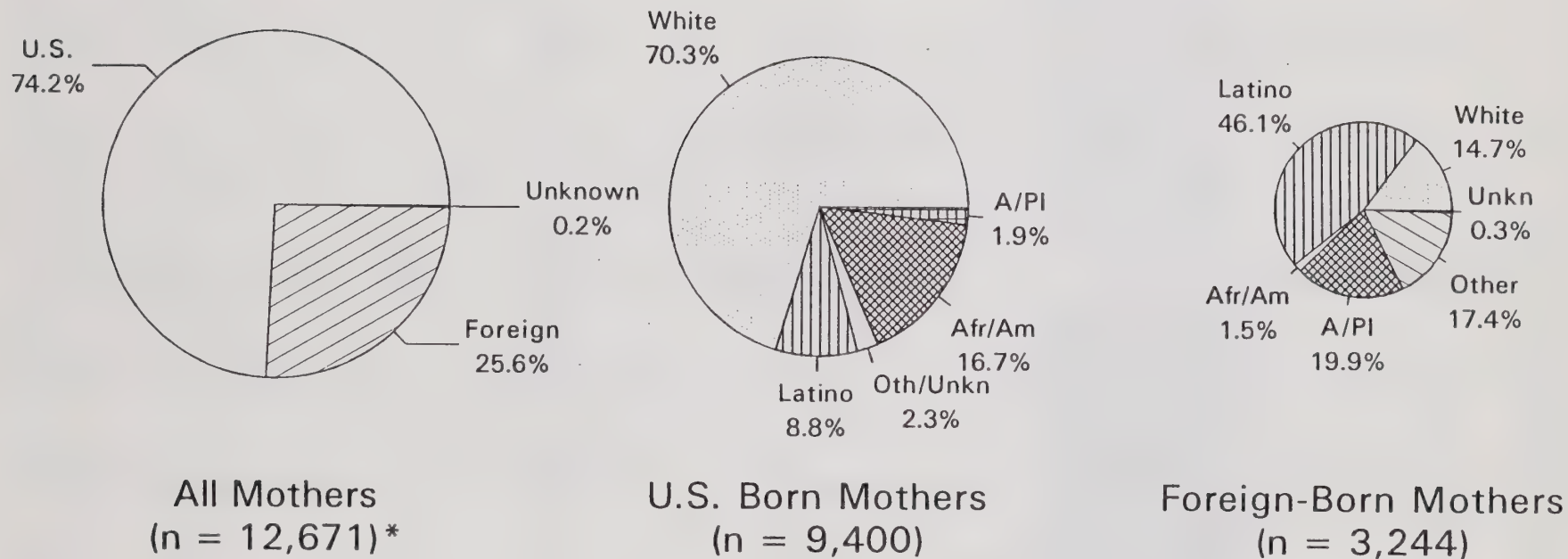
County Popn

SOURCES: Contra Costa County Health Department, 1990 Census STE3

[MTHRP-017.C113]

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS BY BIRTHPLACE AND RACE/ETHNICITY

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



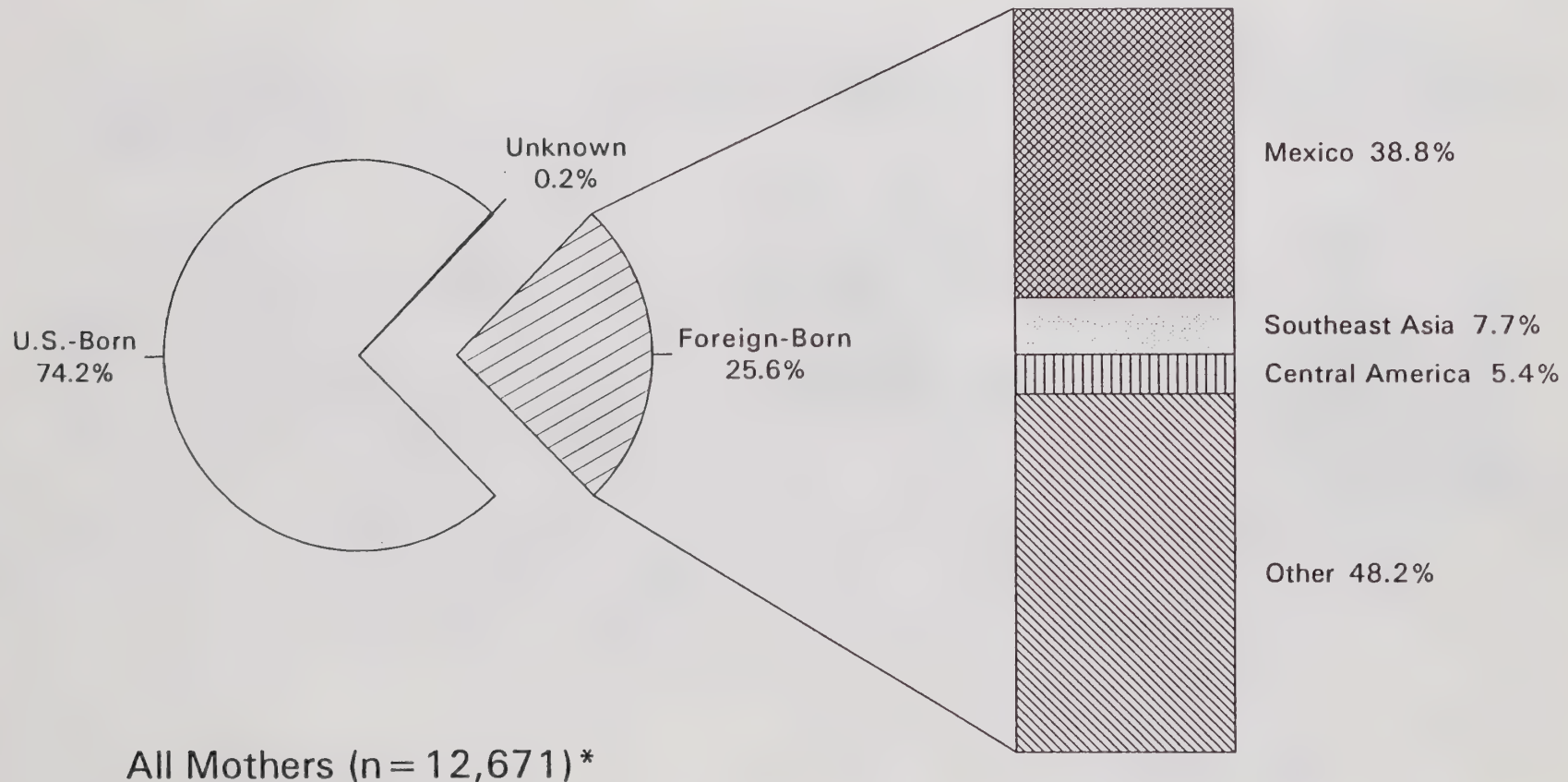
SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

* This figure includes data for 27 mothers who gave birth in Contra Costa but reside elsewhere.

PREPARED[MTHRFOR1.CH3]

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS BY BIRTHPLACE

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

*This figure includes data for 27 mothers who gave birth in Contra Costa but reside elsewhere.

Prepared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

BIRTHS, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY: MOTHER'S RESIDENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1992

MTHRCC.WK1

SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department, East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation

ZIP CODE	CITY	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
WEST COUNTY								
94525	Crockett	44	40	2	1	0	1	0
94530	El Cerrito	231	114	18	21	59	18	1
94803	El Sobrante	347	191	35	56	41	24	0
94547	Hercules	283	93	26	34	51	79	0
94564	Pinole	257	127	22	34	31	42	1
94569	Port Costa	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
94807	Richmond	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
94808	Richmond	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
94802	Richmond	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
94804	Richmond	664	102	106	384	54	17	1
94805	Richmond	182	98	24	31	20	9	0
94801	Richmond	666	48	228	319	51	19	1
94521	Rodeo	124	67	15	19	5	18	0
94806	San Pablo	982	240	278	279	96	89	0
TOTAL WEST:		3,792	1,125	754	1,183	409	317	4
% WEST:		100.0%	29.7%	19.9%	31.2%	10.8%	8.4%	0.1%
SOUTH COUNTY:								
94507	Alamo	86	75	6	1	3	1	0
94516	Canyon	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
94506	Danville	128	105	5	3	10	4	1
94526	Danville	316	264	18	0	23	7	4
94528	Diablo	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
94549	Lafayette	268	228	10	4	17	7	2
94556	Moraga	129	112	2	2	9	4	0
94563	Orinda	152	135	3	0	11	3	0
94570	Rheem	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
94583	San Ramon	455	361	29	9	36	20	0
TOTAL SOUTH:		1,546	1,292	73	19	109	46	7
% SOUTH:		100.0%	83.6%	4.7%	1.2%	7.1%	3.0%	0.5%
EAST COUNTY:								
94509	Antioch	1,309	905	240	53	40	70	1
94511	Bethel Island	23	18	5	0	0	0	0
94513	Brentwood	234	123	104	2	2	3	0
94514	Byron	101	84	13	1	0	1	2
94548	Knightsen	7	4	2	0	0	1	0
94561	Oakley	369	260	89	6	4	9	1
94565	Pittsburg	1,497	578	439	266	54	158	2
TOTAL EAST:		3,540	1,972	892	328	100	242	6
% EAST:		100.0%	55.7%	25.2%	9.3%	2.8%	6.8%	0.2%
CENTRAL COUNTY:								
94517	Clayton	86	79	1	0	4	2	0
94521	Concord	546	402	67	13	37	27	0
94519	Concord	312	222	49	9	11	20	1
94518	Concord	341	244	50	8	19	19	1
94522	Concord	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
94520	Concord	713	341	255	26	44	47	0
94553	Martinez	659	526	80	13	20	18	2
94523	Pleasant Hill	401	323	33	4	25	16	0
94595	Walnut Creek	86	79	3	0	4	0	0
94598	Walnut Creek	185	150	14	2	15	4	0
94596	Walnut Creek	431	320	58	9	27	17	0
94594	Walnut Creek	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL CENTRAL:		3,762	2,687	610	85	206	170	4
% CENTRAL:		100.0%	71.4%	16.2%	2.3%	5.5%	4.5%	0.1%
Unknown		3	0	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL COUNTY:		12,643	7,076	2,330	1,617	824	775	21
% COUNTY:		100.0%	56.0%	18.4%	12.8%	6.5%	6.1%	0.2%

BIRTHS, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY: MOTHER'S RESIDENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1992

MTHRCC.WK1

SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department, East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation

A. NUMBER OF COUNTY BIRTHS: REGION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

COUNTY REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
West	3,792	1,125	754	1,183	409	317	4
South	1,546	1,292	73	19	109	46	7
East	3,540	1,972	892	328	100	242	6
Central	3,762	2,687	610	85	206	170	4
Other	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL:	12,644	7,077	2,330	1,617	824	775	21
PERCENT:	100.0%	56.0%	18.4%	12.8%	6.5%	6.1%	0.7%

B. PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS FOR EACH RACE/ETHNIC GROUP (BY COUNTY REGION)

COUNTY REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
West	<u>30.0%</u>	15.9%	32.4%	<u>73.2%</u>	<u>49.6%</u>	<u>40.9%</u>	19.0%
South	<u>12.2%</u>	18.3%	3.1%	1.2%	13.2%	5.9%	33.3%
East	<u>28.0%</u>	27.9%	<u>38.3%</u>	20.3%	12.1%	31.2%	28.6%
Central	<u>29.8%</u>	<u>38.0%</u>	26.2%	5.3%	25.0%	21.9%	19.0%
Other	<u>0.0%</u>	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

C. PERCENTAGE OF EACH COUNTY REGION (BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP)

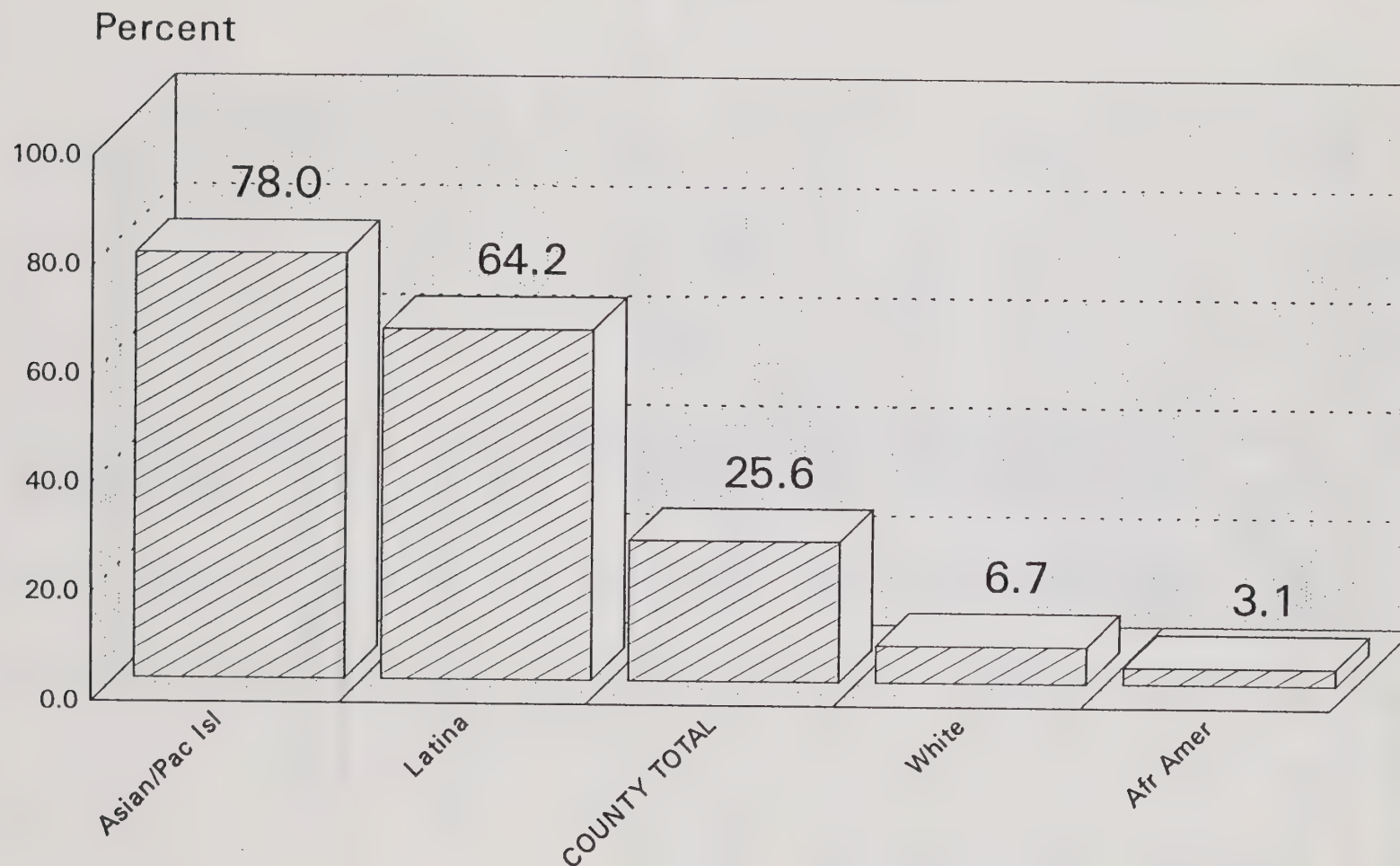
COUNTY REGION	TOTAL	WHITE	LATINO	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/PAC ISLANDER	OTHER	UNKNOWN
West	100.0%	29.7%	19.9%	<u>31.2%</u>	10.8%	8.4%	0.1%
South	100.0%	<u>83.6%</u>	4.7%	1.2%	7.1%	3.0%	0.5%
East	100.0%	<u>55.7%</u>	25.2%	9.3%	2.8%	6.8%	0.2%
Central	100.0%	<u>71.4%</u>	16.2%	2.3%	5.5%	4.5%	0.1%
Other	100.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

D. PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY BIRTHS COMPARED TO
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

RACE/ETHNICITY	% BIRTHS	% POPN
White	56.0%	69.7%
Latino	18.4%	11.4%
African American	12.8%	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.5%	9.2%
Other/Unknown	6.1%	0.8%
TOTAL	99.8%	100.2%

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS WHO ARE FOREIGN BORN

Contra Costa County Hospitals, 1992



SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

(MTHIRFOR2.C113)

PREPARED BY THE NEWCOMER INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE (510) 451-2846

TUBERCULOSIS CASES AMONG FOREIGN BORN, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
1985 – 1990

TBCCC.WK1

SOURCE: CDHS/TB CONTROL BRANCH, 1991

SPREADSHEET 8.8a

REGION/COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CASES	
	NUMBER	% OF ALL FOREIGN- BORN
SOUTHEAST ASIA	89	50.6%
PHILLIPINES	58	33.0%
VIETNAM	19	10.8%
LAOS	7	4.0%
CAMBODIA	4	2.3%
OTHER	1	0.6%
EAST ASIA	31	17.6%
CHINA	11	6.3%
SOUTH KOREA	8	4.5%
TAIWAN	7	4.0%
HONG KONG	4	2.3%
OTHER	1	0.6%
AMERICAS/CARIBBEAN	29	16.5%
MEXICO	23	13.1%
OTHER	6	3.4%
NEAR EAST/CENTRAL ASIA	9	5.1%
EUROPE	7	4.0%
SOUTH ASIA	6	3.4%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	3	1.7%
AFRICA	1	0.6%
OTHER	1	0.6%
TOTAL	176	100.0%

SPREADSHEET 8.8b

REGION/COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CASES		
	MALE	FEMALE	% FEMALE
SOUTHEAST ASIA	48	41	46.1%
EAST ASIA	13	18	58.1%
AMERICAS/CARIBBEAN	17	12	41.4%
NEAR EAST/CENTRAL ASIA	7	2	22.2%
EUROPE	3	4	57.1%
SOUTH ASIA	5	1	16.7%
PACIFIC ISLANDER	2	1	33.3%
AFRICA	1	0	0.0%
OTHER	1	3	75.0%
TOTAL	97	82	45.8%

TB CASES COUNTS BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS, 1985–1992

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	% CHANGE 85–92
GENDER									
MALE	37	28	38	28	101	42	54	58	56.8%
FEMALE	23	20	20	15	52	34	38	49	113.0%
TOTAL	60	48	58	43	153	76	92	107	78.3%
AGE									
0–4	3	1	3	1	7	3	4	8	166.7%
5–14	2	1	1	0	5	2	6	3	50.0%
15–24	4	3	4	3	11	4	10	10	150.0%
25–44	18	16	20	17	60	25	24	46	155.6%
45–65	15	16	12	9	30	23	25	23	53.3%
>65	18	11	18	13	39	19	23	17	–5.6%
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	60	48	58	43	153	76	92	107	78.3%
RACE/ETHNICITY									
LATINO	11	3	8	4	18	8	12	15	36.4%
AFRICAN AM	8	9	12	19	62	17	21	33	312.5%
ASIAN/OTHER	28	21	19	10	35	31	37	40	42.9%
WHITE/NON–HISP	13	15	18	10	38	20	22	18	38.5%
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	N/A
TOTAL	60	48	58	43	153	76	92	107	78.3%
ORIGIN									
US–BORN	27	22	35	26	106	39	51	50	85.2%
FOREIGN–BORN	33	26	22	16	46	37	41	57	72.7%
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	60	48	58	43	153	76	92	107	78.3%

CDHS/TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL BRANCH, SEPT 1993

SPREADSHEET 8.10

AIDS CASES AMONG FOREIGN BORN, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1982 – August 1993 (Cumulative)

AIDS.WK1

SOURCE: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

A. FOREIGN – BORN AND U.S. – BORN CASES: TRANSMISSION CATEGORY BY REGION OF ORIGIN

TRANSMISSION CATEGORY	REGION OF ORIGIN					FOREIGNBORN Number Percent		U.S. BORN Number Percent		ALL COUNTY Number Percent	
	Africa	Americas/ Carib	Asia	Europe	Canada						
Homosexual/Bisexual Male	1	20	4	7	5	37	67.3%	700	62.8%	737	63.0%
IV Drug User	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	214	19.2%	214	18.3%
Homo/Bi IV Drug User	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	65	5.8%	65	5.6%
Heterosexual Contact	1	3	0	0	0	4	7.3%	30	2.7%	34	2.9%
Transfusion/Transplant	0	2	3	1	0	6	10.9%	44	3.9%	50	4.3%
Undetermined/Other	0	7	0	1	0	8	14.5%	61	5.5%	69	5.9%
TOTAL:	2	32	7	9	5	55	100.0%	1,114	100.0%	1,169	100.0%
% OF FOREIGN BORN:	3.6%	58.2%	12.7%	16.4%	9.1%	100.0%					
% OF COUNTY:	0.2%	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	4.7%		95.3%		100.0%	

B. FOREIGN – BORN CASES BY REGION OF RESIDENCE IN COUNTY

TRANSMISSION CATEGORY	REGION OF ORIGIN					FOREIGNBORN Number Percent	
	Africa	Americas/ Carib	Asia	Europe	Canada		
Central	0	13	0	0	0	13	23.6%
West	0	8	0	0	0	8	14.5%
East	0	12	0	0	0	12	21.8%
Unknown	2	0	7	8	5	22	40.0%
TOTAL FOREIGN BORN:	2	33	7	8	5	55	100.0%
% OF FOREIGN BORN:	3.6%	60.0%	12.7%	14.5%	9.1%	100.0%	
% OF COUNTY TOTAL:	0.2%	2.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	4.8%	

C. FOREIGN – AND U.S. – BORN CASES BY AGE

AGE GROUP	FOR. BORN		U.S. BORN		ALL COUNTY	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 – 4	0	0.0%	6	0.5%	6	0.5%
5 – 12	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
13 – 19	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
20 – 29	7	13.0%	140	12.6%	147	12.6%
30 – 39	24	44.4%	474	42.5%	498	42.6%
40 – 49	11	20.4%	329	29.5%	340	29.1%
50+	12	22.2%	162	14.5%	174	14.9%
TOTAL:	54	100.0%	1,115	100.0%	1,169	100.0%

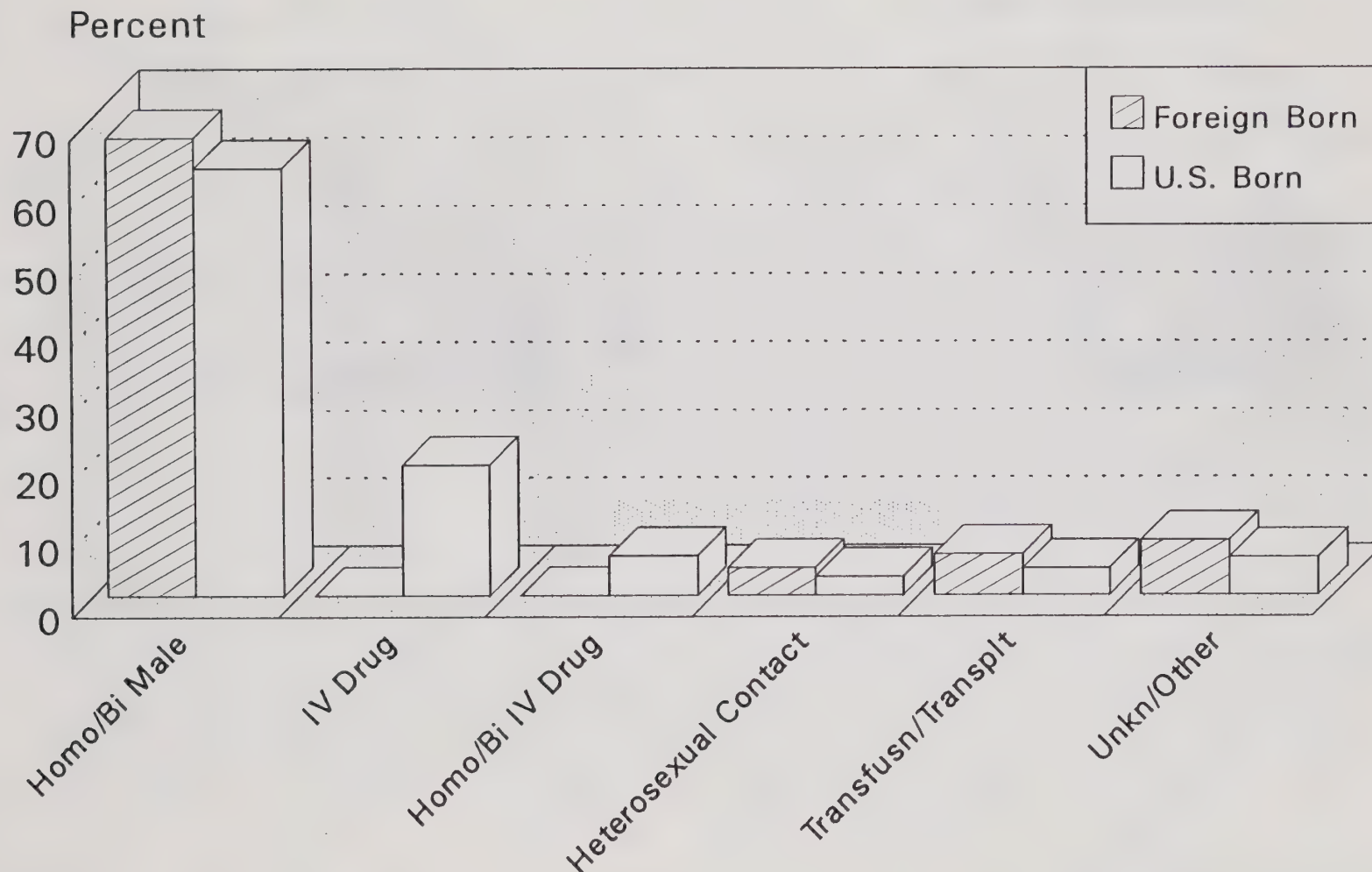
D. FOREIGN – AND U.S. – BORN CASES BY GENDER

GENDER	FOR. BORN		U.S. BORN		ALL COUNTY	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	4	7.4%	102	9.1%	106	9.1%
Male	50	92.6%	1,013	90.9%	1,063	90.9%
TOTAL	54	100.0%	1,115	100.0%	1,169	100.0%

PREPARED BY THE NEWCOMER INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE EAST BAY, (510) 451-2846

AIDS Cases Among Foreign- and U.S.-Born, by Transmission Category

Contra Costa County, 1982-August 1993



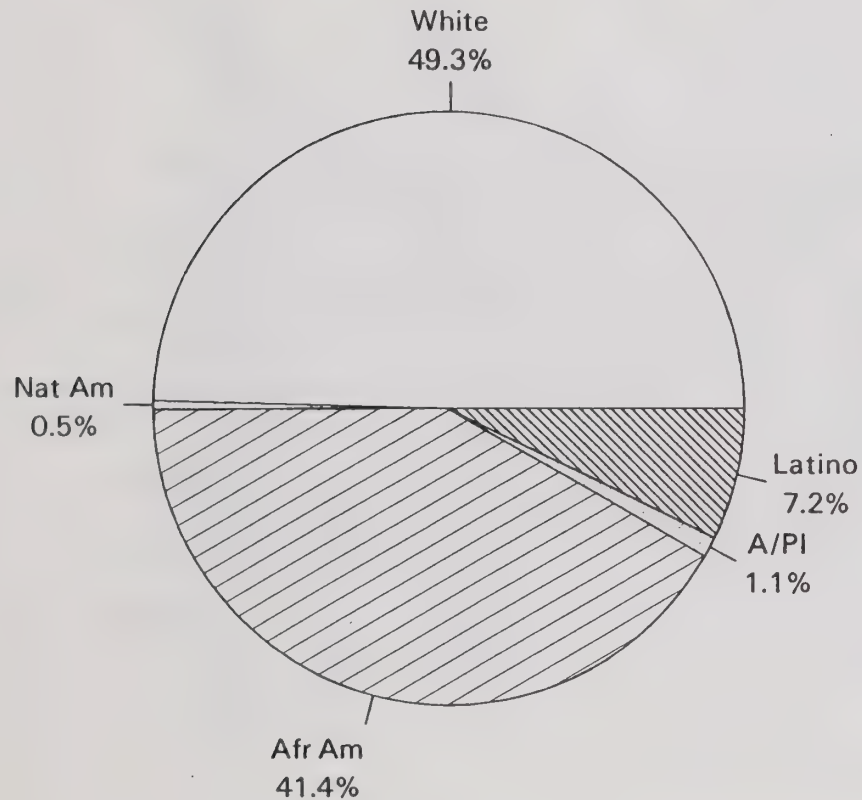
SOURCE: Contra Costa County Health Department

[AIDS1.C113]

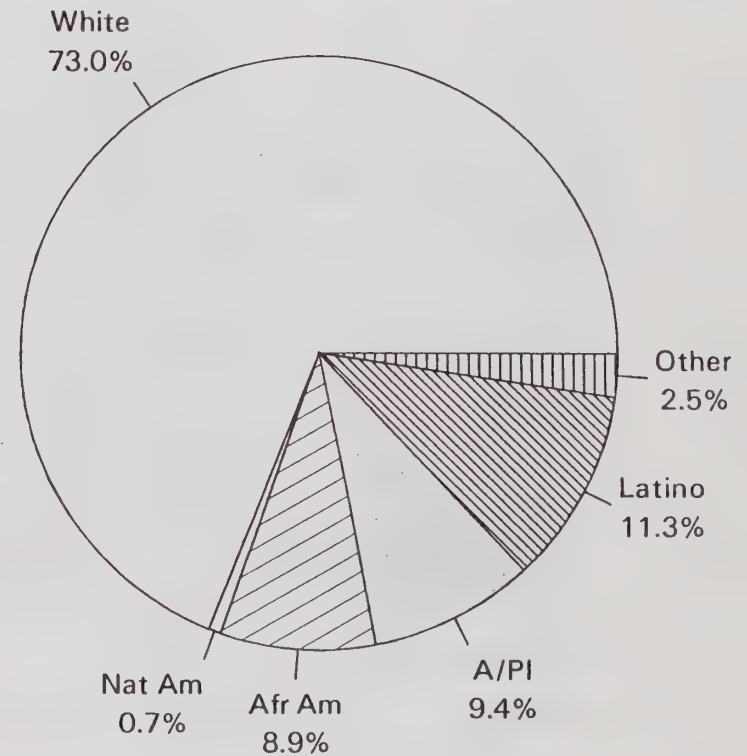
PREPARED BY THE NEWCOMER INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE (510) 451-2846

PERCENTAGE OF CLIENTS SERVED BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Contra Costa County Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1992



Client Population



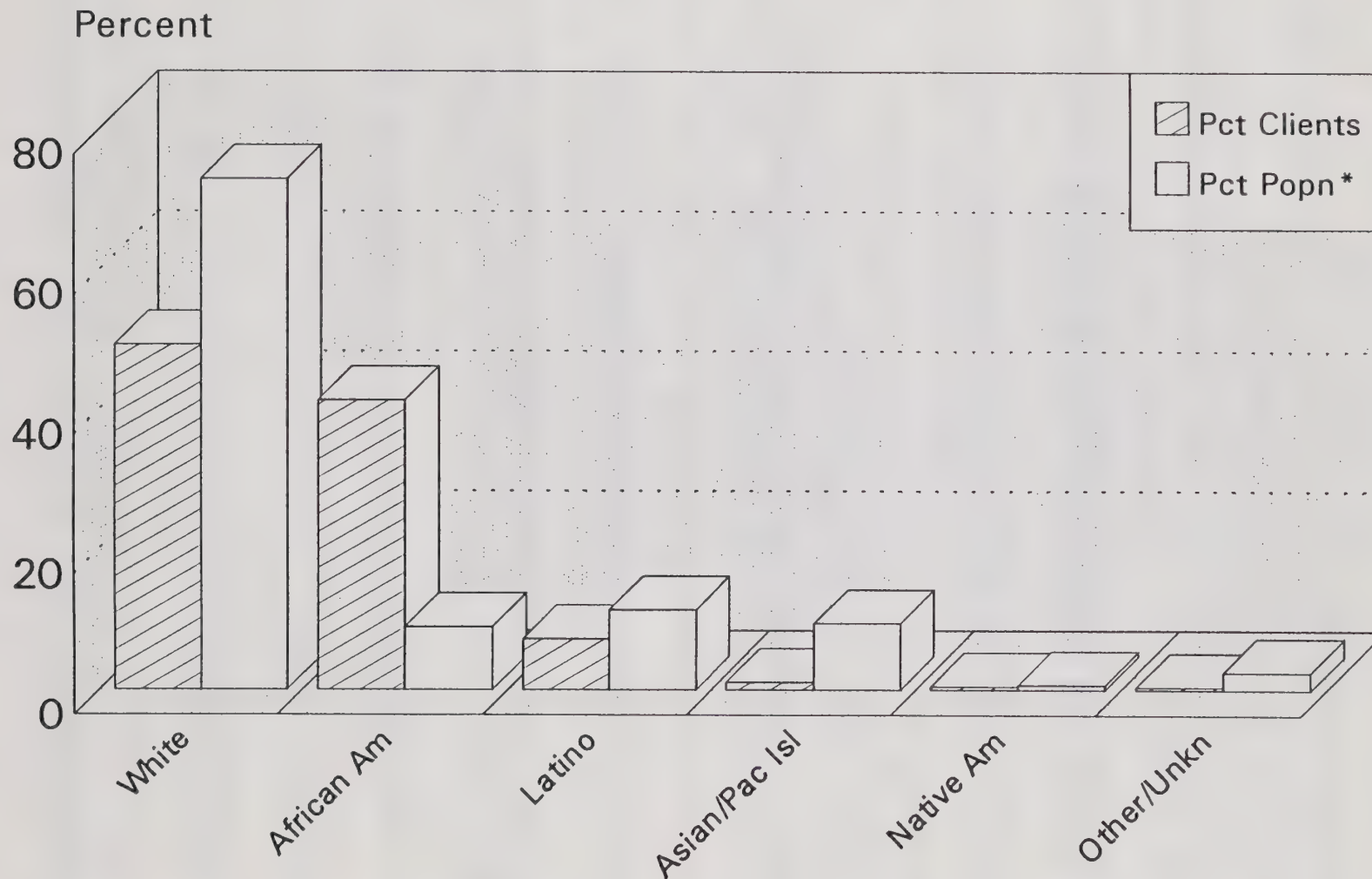
County Population *

SOURCES: California Alcohol and Drug Data System, 1990 Census

*Total does not add to 100%; persons of Hispanic origin are counted twice in census data.
Perpared by the Newcomer Information Clearinghouse, International Institute of the East Bay

PERCENTAGE OF CLIENTS SERVED BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Contra Costa County Alcohol and Drug Programs, 1992



SOURCES: California Alcohol and Drug Data System, 1990 Census

* Persons of Hispanic origin were counted twice in the census, for race and ethnicity.

[DRUG2.CH3]

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- **Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions.** California Alcohol and Drug Data System, State Alcohol and Drug Program. **Contact:** (916) 324-1429.
- **Domestic Violence Related Calls for Assistance.** Bureau of Criminal Statistics, 1992.
- **Hate Crime Related Reports.** Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department, Intelligence Unit, 1992.

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